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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ... cloudy. Temp. 15-18C (59-64). Tomorrow very ... Yesterday's Temp. 12-15 (52-59). LON... Dry, cloudy. Temp. 11-13 (52-55). Tomor... dry, cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 11-13 (52-55). ... Moderate. ROME: Rain. Temp. 16-18 ... NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 21-12 (70-53). ... Temp. 21-14 (70-57). ADDITIONAL WEATHER PAGE 2.

Austria	6 S.	Lebanon	...
Belgium	14 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	14 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.5) Dr.
Eire (inc. tax)	11 P.	Netherlands	1 Fler
Finland	1.40 F.M.	Nigeria	2/6
France	.50 Fr.	Norway	2.25 N.Kr.
Germany	1 D.M.	Portugal	6 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	18 P.35.
Greece	12 Drs.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 3.75	Switzerland	1.50 S.Fr.
Iran	25 Rials	Turkey	T.25
Italy	200 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.25
Israel	I.£1.40	Yugoslavia	6 D.



United Press International.
CROSSING THE SUEZ CANAL—Egyptian troops and tanks the east bank of the Suez Canal after crossing on the pontoon bridge in the background. The picture was taken on Saturday, on the first day of the fighting.

Israel Reports Its Forces Are Mounting Offensives

While Egypt, Syria Claim New Gains

From Wire Dispatches

PARIS, Oct. 8.—Israel said today that it had gone over to the offensive in its two-front war with the Arabs, but Egypt and Syria reported new successes.

Israeli radio said Syrian forces had been routed in the Golan Heights and were retreating in disarray toward Damascus, the Syrian capital, less than 40 miles away. But Syria claimed that its forces had "liberated" the major part of the central sector of the Golan Heights.

Egypt said its troops controlled the entire length of the eastern bank of the Suez Canal and its tanks were still advancing into the Sinai Desert. But Israel claimed that the Egyptians had never penetrated more than five miles deep from the canal at any point and that the Egyptians were now being thrown back.

The Israeli Chief of Staff, Lt. Gen. David Elazar, when asked at a news conference if the Israelis had crossed the canal and plunged into Egyptian territory, replied, "Not yet."

'Break Their Bones'

He said a few Egyptian and Syrian units were still holding out within Israeli-claimed territory, but added: "We will attack the enemy until we break their bones."

An Israeli announcement tonight said that its planes had destroyed missile batteries and other military installations in day-long strikes against Port Said, on the Egyptian side of the canal. Cairo reporting on the raids, said that there had been civilian casualties and added in a comment that observers saw as a threat of retaliation against an Israeli city:

"This was the first civilian city hit by the Israelis. The enemy should be prepared to bear the consequences of his deeds."

Although mammoth reserves of oil are stored in tank farms at Port Said, it was the only canal-side city left practically unscathed during the heavy artillery duels between Egyptian and Israeli forces during the "war of attrition" that followed the 1967 cease-fire.

Egypt later issued another communiqué saying that its troops had attacked oil fields occupied by the Israelis in the southern sector of the Sinai Peninsula. The communiqué said that Egypt had "decided to deprive the enemy of the benefit of Sinai oil."

'Fires Raged'

"Our troops raided the oil fields at el-Belaiyim on the Gulf of Suez," the communiqué said. "Fires raged and a driller was destroyed."

Israel pumps virtually all of its oil needs from wells along the Gulf of Suez.

Egypt said tonight it had recaptured the town of el-Qantara, on the canal, after three days of hand-to-hand fighting in the streets in which care was taken to insure the safety of the Arab inhabitants who had stayed in the city after the 1967 war. But an Israeli spokesman belittled the report, saying that there were no streets in the town, ruined in the 1967 war, and that it had been uninhabited since the war.

A British Broadcasting Corp. correspondent in Jerusalem reported that Israel had decided to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Associated Press.
CASUALTY—A wounded soldier is wheeled by a nurse into a Tel Aviv hospital.

Nixon, Kissinger, Senate Active

U.S. Opens Effort to Halt Conflict

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (IHT).—The United States has mounted a broad diplomatic drive, embracing the Russians and Chinese, to seek a quick end to the conflict in the Middle East.

President Nixon, after an exchange of personal messages with Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev, said today that the United States was "developing support for a position which we hope and believe will be effective in stopping the fighting."

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger met with the chief of the Chinese Liaison Office here, Huang Chen, in an apparent effort to bring Peking's leadership into the peace-seeking effort. The UN Security Council was to meet later today after the United States called for a session to consider the Mideast warfare.

State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey said that the United States had "not settled on a resolution" to end the fighting and has not introduced one.

Mr. McCloskey said, when asked why the United States had not already called for a cease-fire, "We have not wanted to prejudice our own case by levying requirements or demands, in the course of battle, with any of the participants."

The U.S. Senate, with Mr. Kissinger's endorsement, today adopted a resolution calling for peace in the Mideast and a pullback of Egyptian forces across the Suez Canal.

Mr. Kissinger has been in touch with the foreign ministers of Egypt and Israel, White House spokesman Ronald L. Ziegler said.

He said that Mr. Kissinger's "just about equal" contacts with the Egyptian and Israeli ministers at the UN "perhaps give us a better opportunity" to urge an end to the fighting than could have been done in the six-day Mideast war of 1967, when, he noted, the United States sided with Israel.

The President told reporters—called into his office this morning as he was meeting with Mr. Kissinger—that he was anxious to avoid a "grandstand play" in the diplomatic drive.

"It is very easy to think in this particular kind of crisis simply in terms of a grandstand play, where the United States will go in and unilaterally make a move which then fails," he said.

"I can assure you that Dr. Kissinger and his colleagues have been very busy."

The secretary then said: "Our intention is to move forward with the broadest possible support that can be effected."

On Capitol Hill, only a handful of senators were present when the Senate adopted a resolution calling for a Mideast cease-fire and a pullback of Egyptian forces. It was approved in a voice vote. By tonight, 40 senators had join-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Eases Wage, Tightens Price Curbs

... Heath Unveils Phase-3 Restraints

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Oct. 8 (NYT).—...me Minister Edward Heath ...nounced plans today to ease ...straints on wages but tighten ...bs on prices in new anti-infla... measures that will have im... portant bearing on his polit... future.

...t one of his rare televised ...ws conferences, held in ornate ...ncaster House, Mr. Heath said ...hoped the next round in his ...ht against inflation would ...ep prices within the limits of ...at people will be able to af... d." The proposals, which will ...ve as the basis for legislation, ... Britain's Phase-3.

...The anti-inflation program, ...rm with a comprehensive ...eze almost a year ago, initially ...w heavily on the experiences ... the Nixon administration. And ...itish officials made it clear to ... that they had learned some ...sons from Washington.

...Unlike President Nixon, who ...xed his mandatory program ... Phase-3 early this year, Mr. ...ath decided to keep tight con... ...ls. An official noting that ... Nixon had to relinquish some ...ct curbs in America's current ...se-4, said Britain would not ...ke the same mistake of relax... ...too early.

Potential Hazards

...Politically, the proposals out... ...d today create potential ...ards for Mr. Heath, who must ... an election before mid-1975. ...se-3 will run for about a year ... d, if it fails, would cost him ...rly in the voting soon to fol...

...Accordingly, the plan was ai... ...d as much a political as an ...nomic document. Mr. Heath ... clearly playing to the elec... ...ate today before the cameras, ...nding out some largesse in the ...m of special payments to the ...ired and an extra national ...liday along with the mandatory ...straints on prices, wages and ...idends.

...Under the program, which did ...t apply to union leaders, pay in...ases for any group of work... must be held to 7 percent, ... if negotiators prefer, an aver... of £2.25 a week. The max...um increase allowed would be ...0 a year.

Higher Ceiling

...There are also various provi...ns to enable workers to re...ve more. They may obtain ...ra payments for efficiency ...eements and other reasons. ...th such additional increases, some workers may obtain rises of about 11 percent in the coming year.

This represents a higher ceiling on wages than permitted in Phase-2, which ends early next month. Workers are now limited to an average of about 7 to 8 percent under a formula denounced by union leaders as totally destructive to collective bargaining.

In an effort to calm the unions, Mr. Heath repeatedly stressed the "flexibility" of the new restraints, saying that negotiators would be able to bargain for a number of variations up to the legal limits. He also announced that contracts could contain "cost-of-living" clauses that would allow additional pay increases if the price index rose by more than 7 percent.

On prices, Mr. Heath said new controls would extend to medium-sized companies. About 1,000 such concerns will have to inform the Price Commission of price increases as they are made. Large manufacturers will continue to notify the commission before raising prices.

Whether the program works hinges largely on several imponderables, including the militancy of the unions and world prices of uncontrolled commodities such as fresh food and raw materials.

Despite union insistence on

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

No. 11929 Walks Out of Prison

LONDON, Oct. 8 (UPI).—*Prisoner No. 11929*, a man with no name, has been released from Wormwood Scrubs Prison.

Prison records listed the young man only as "Male, Irish. Thick set, 5 feet, 9 inches. Blond hair, blue eyes." He was convicted of burglary and served four months of a nine-month sentence. He refused to give his name and police could not discover it.

Reporters said the man declined the offer of a ride as he walked away from the prison. "I have paid my price—now leave me alone," he said.

Belittle Its Importance

Russians Reconciled to U.S.-Tariff Setback

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Oct. 8 (NYT).—The Soviet Union gave the first public indication yesterday of becoming reconciled to the fact that Moscow probably will not win tariff concessions from the United States this year because of congressional opposition.

A major weekly international review in Prawda, the Communist party newspaper, sought to belittle the economic importance of gaining better tariff terms from Washington and asserted that blockage of such terms by Congress "is far from undermining Soviet-American trade."

This marked a distinct shift in the Soviet position. Heretofore, Moscow has laid great stress on removing "discriminatory" barriers to trade and high Soviet officials have talked of this as a precondition to a major expansion of trade.

As if to underscore its determination to forge ahead with private American industry and the Nixon administration, bypassing Congress for the time being, the Soviet Union announced the departure yesterday of a new mission to negotiate with American companies on huge deals to develop natural gas in both eastern and western Siberia.

Tass, the Soviet news agency, said a delegation headed by Nikolai Osipov would pursue talks with two American consortia interested in the projects.

A group headed by Tenneco, Inc., and including Texas Eastern Transmission Corp. and Brown and Root, Inc., have so far been the only organized bidders on a plan to bring gas from western Siberia to Murmansk and then to the U.S. East Coast.

Another group, led by Occidental Petroleum Corp., and including El Paso Natural Gas Co. and Bechtel Corp., is focusing on a plan to bring gas from east Siberia across the Pacific to the American West Coast. Much negotiating remains on both projects.

But the Pravda commentary and Mr. Osipov's departure seemed to indicate that Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev and his colleagues have heeded the argument here last week of Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz. He had said that the momentum of Soviet-American trade could be maintained by private industry and the Nixon administration, even in the face of the congressional stand on most-favored-nation treatment for Moscow.

The House Ways and Means Committee recently voted to require that the Soviet Union allow free emigration for Jews and other Soviet citizens before it would qualify for most-favored-nation tariffs—that is, tariffs much lower than those now imposed on American imports from the Soviet Union and other Communist countries.

● Tanaka and Brezhnev call for a treaty to end World War II. Page 5.

No Call for a Truce

Russia Appears Confident Of Arab Military Success

MOSCOW, Oct. 8 (NYT).—The Soviet Union today took a stance of confident and aloof moderation toward the outbreak of Arab-Israeli fighting in the apparent conviction that Arab military gains would put renewed pressure on Israel to make political concessions to obtain a long-term settlement.

This was the gist of official statements and press commentaries on the latest fighting.

Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev reasserted the need for a "just and stable peace" in the region and referred to the Arab states as long-term "victims of aggression" by Israel. But notably, he refrained from calling for a cease-fire or specifically accusing Israel of having started the flare-up.

The impression left by his comments and the general treatment of the conflict in the Soviet media, some Western diplomats said, suggested that Moscow had ample forewarning of the clash and now firmly believes that Syrian and Egyptian forces have the upper hand.

Others said that Mr. Brezhnev, both in public comments and presumably in his contacts with President Nixon over the hot line, seemed to be taking great care not to let the latest outbreak draw Moscow into any confrontation with the United States.

Arrangements for economic missions to Washington and attendance at an American Embassy reception today for the Arena Stage Theater group, here on a cultural exchange tour, went ahead, diplomats noted, as if to underscore Moscow's determination to maintain an even keel in Soviet-American relations regardless of what happens in the Middle East.

Mr. Brezhnev put special emphasis on the importance of East-West détente during a luncheon speech today in honor of Kakuei Tanaka, the visiting Japanese premier.

But Soviet media have given full coverage to the confident military communiqués issued in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

● Major oil-producing countries, distributors in price talks in Vienna. Page 3.

Greek Premier Is Sworn In With All-Civilian Cabinet

ATHENS, Oct. 8 (UPI).—Spiros Markezinis, first premier of the new Greek republic, said today his government's prime concern was to hold fair elections.

"There is need for the country to obtain a government of its own. Only a government elected by the people will be able to cope better, internally and externally, with the influx of difficult problems," he said.

Mr. Markezinis, who was sworn in today along with a 39-member, all-civilian cabinet before President George Papadopoulos, broadcast a policy statement shortly after the ceremony.

The 64-year-old historian-politician said he will soon announce the date of parliamentary elections, in which he said he intends to run as party leader.

"I hope to win. But even if I lose, I will still be the winner, because my name will be connected with the proper function of democracy," he said.

"Nobody will be prevented from running, with the exception of those excluded by the constitution and of those whose program would be the overthrow of the social and political regime," he said.

The constitution excludes the candidacy of Communist party members and of persons who have received foreign citizenship. This provision makes it impossible for Center Union leader Andreas Papandreou to be elected.

Mr. Papandreou, who lives in Canada, became an American citizen during World War II.

An official communiqué said that the previous government under Mr. Papadopoulos, who until now also held the post of premier, "resigned simultaneously with the swearing-in ceremony of the new cabinet."

It was the first cabinet without former military men since the colonels' coup of 1967.

Speaking on foreign policy, the new premier said Greece's traditional friendship with Britain and France "is not opposed to our especially close ties with the United States. During the last 25 years, these ties have been valuable to both countries and to the thinking world."

He also said Greece has close ties with the Arab world, "but nothing separates us from the state of Israel, which is also entitled to a place under the sun."

Mr. Markezinis said his country was also interested in cordial relations with the Soviet Union and in developing ties with China and Japan.



Keystone.
Spiros Markezinis

Without 'War of Words' Assessing Blame

U.S. Asks UN Council to Seek a Cease-Fire

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 8 (AP).—The United States demanded in the Security Council tonight that Israel and the Arabs halt military operations and "return to the positions before hostilities broke out."

"The guns must fall silent so that additional human suffering may be avoided and the search for peace may proceed," U.S. Ambassador John A. Scali told the 15-nation council at a meeting requested by the United States.

Mr. Scali said: "Reports based on United Nations sources appear to indicate that the air attacks in the Golan Heights were initiated by the Syrian MiG aircraft and that the first firing on the Suez front . . . was from west to east."

But Mr. Scali said that the United States did not "intend to divert the council's energies and attention to the question of assessing blame."

"What we seek in this council," he said, "is not a war of words, but a broad consensus which will enable the council to put the full weight of its influence behind the task of restoring peace, so that the Middle East can be set on a new course pointing toward a better era in the region."

The meeting adjourned shortly afterward.

Earlier today, Israel and the Arab nations accused each other before the General Assembly of launching the war.

Speaking before the 135-nation assembly, Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban declared that "there is not a single man or woman inside or outside of this hall who doesn't know in his heart" that Egypt and Syria started the war.

He charged that their attacks will go down in history "as one of the basest acts of which a government could be responsible."

He said that the Arabs' attack showed how right Israel has been in insisting on negotiating "with the utmost precision" the boundaries of a peace settlement and how wrong were those who counselled otherwise.

Mr. Eban said that if Israel had indulged in "the folly" of going back to the previous armistice lines, "then the attacks of Oct. 6, springing from close at hand, at our very throats and hearts, would have done such destruction to our vital centers that perhaps Israel and all its people . . . might now be swept away in a fearful massacre."

Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed Hassanein el-Zayyat claimed that his country struck in self-defense and that its forces "have hoisted Egypt's flag on Egyptian territory."

The assembly, in which there are powerful Arab, African, Asian and Communist blocs, has repeatedly denounced Israel.

Syria's deputy foreign minister, Zakaria Ismael, charged that Israel's aggressive intent was indicated by the fact that it mounted "massive attacks."

"The salient feature is that they constitute an indiscribable challenge to world public opinion and the international community," he declared.

Conflict seems certain to arise in the Security Council over the nature of any cease-fire—the biggest stumbling block being whether it should be a cease-fire in place or a withdrawal to previous positions.

500 Ex-Army Men re Guests of Peron

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 8 (AP).—...uan D. Peron invited about ...00 retired military men to the ...sidential mansion to help ...ebrate his 78th birthday yes... ...day, four days before his in... ...guration as president of Ar... ...tina.

...High-ranking government of... ...ials and thousands of former ...ncommissioned officers were ...ited for an outdoor picnic un... ...sunny skies. The former mil... ...y men were separated from ...e army after 1955, when a ...p ousted Mr. Peron as presi... ...nt in his second term.

Iraq Offers Troops, Algerians Arrive

Qadhafi Pledges to 'Bankroll' War

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Libyan leader Col. Moamer Qadhafi said in a speech last night that his country would finance Egypt's and Syria's war with Israel from oil revenues. But he also said he disagreed with some of Cairo's strategy and was not sure the Arabs would win.

The text of the address was distributed by Libya's news agency in London.

"We will bankroll the battle with our oil revenues," Col. Qadhafi declared.

"We hail the Egyptian and Syrian forces. It is in our interests that Egypt win. It is also in our interests that the blame placed on the Egyptian soldier for past defeats should now be erased."

Col. Qadhafi also said the Libyans would "double our support to the Palestine revolution," backing "every revolutionary movement on the Arab scene."

"The world, and especially the United States, should comprehend that we are serious," Col. Qadhafi added. "The world must understand that the United States is bankrolling Israel."

But the president warned: "We should bear in mind, however, that the battle always carries surprises, especially owing to the use of sophisticated weapons by the Israelis. We should not expect the outcome to be necessarily in favor of the Arab side."

Col. Qadhafi's caution contrasted with Egyptian and Syrian reports of major successes along the Suez Canal and in the Golan Heights.

"In a nutshell, I want to say that I am still disagreeing on the strategic plans and the objectives of this present battle," Col. Qadhafi stated. He did not elaborate except to say his differences were only "on the matter of policy regarding armament."

He gave no indication that he would order Libyan troops or planes to the canal front to support Egyptian forces.

Col. Qadhafi often has disagreed with President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and President Hafez al-Assad of Syria. The three countries are linked in a loose federation.

The Libyan radio lashed out last night against Jordan's King Hussein for not joining the current battle against Israel. Jordan borders Israel on the east, and in the 1967 Mideast war joined forces with Egypt and Syria. Israel took Jordan's West Bank, including the Arab sector of Jerusalem, during the six-day war.

"Hussein is a traitor and a stooge of Zionism and imperialism. He receives orders from foreign quarters and carries them out by oppressing his people," the broadcast said.

The radio urged the people of Jordan to storm King Hussein's palace in Amman and overthrow the king.

Algerian Units Arrive

Meanwhile, the first Algerian Air Force units have arrived in Egypt to take part in the fighting, the Algerian Embassy in Cairo said today.

The embassy said other units will follow "in accordance with the military strategy of the battle and requirements of the higher command (of Egyptian armed forces).

"All Algeria's resources are at the disposal of the Arabs' battle of destiny at the request of President (Houari) Boumedienne and until victory," the embassy said.

In Baghdad, the government announced that it was placing its armed forces at the direct disposal of the Egyptian and Syrian commands.

The announcement, reported by the official Iraq news agency, did not go into detail about how the forces would be used.

Iraqi jets stationed in Egypt already have been reported in action over Sinai, but today was the first public commitment of full military help by Iraq.

King Faisal of Saudi Arabia has ordered his armed forces to be on a state of full readiness "to face the circumstances" of the current fighting, Jidda radio said today.

President Gaafar Numeiri of Sudan said in a speech broadcast tonight that Sudanese military units were on their way to the battle front against Israel.

Addressing the Sudanese people to mark the beginning of what he described as the "liberation war" against Israel, President Numeiri said the units had been put under the command of the Arab forces in the field.

King Hussein of Jordan, briefing a special cabinet meeting, praised the courage of Egyptian and Syrian forces, it was announced in Amman.

The king, who yesterday put the armed forces on the alert, also expressed satisfaction with government measures taken in various sectors to face the emergency.

All of Israel's Parties Agree To Halt Election Campaign

By Yuval Elizur

JERUSALEM, Oct. 8 (WP).—The Israeli election campaign, which was beginning to get into high gear with the national elections only three weeks off, has been called off for the duration of the war.

The initiative to call a campaign truce came from Menahem Begin, the leader of Likud, the rightist bloc which constitutes the main opposition to Premier Golda Meir's ruling Labor alignment. His suggestion, made Saturday night at the meeting of the Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee of the Knesset (parliament), was immediately taken up by all parties.

The general feeling of most observers here is that the war will help Mrs. Meir and her alignment to a landslide victory, as people rally around the government and forget differences of opinion.

The main victims of the new political situation, it is felt, will be the small parties. Observers expect the voters to support either the government list or the Likud, which appeals to patriotism.

Press editorials yesterday were unanimous in their appraisal that only the "strategic depth" of the Sinai Desert and the Golan Heights afforded the Israelis the "luxury" of allowing the Egyptians and the Syrians to strike first without starting a preemptive war.

This point, made by Defense Minister Moshe Dayan in his television interview Saturday night, was taken up by most editorial writers of afternoon newspapers Maariv and Yediot Aharonot, who feel that, if Israel gained a diplomatic advantage by not being the one who opened fire, it was only because the enemy strikes were far away from the main population centers.

Under these circumstances, the newspapers argue, it is amazing that the Egyptians and Syrians believe that even if they do not gain a decisive victory over the Israelis, they will at least find it easier to convince the world to apply pressure on Israel and force it to withdraw from all areas occupied during the 1967 war.

If anything, most Israeli commentators agree, this latest outbreak of fighting will convince all remaining "doves" that any Israeli withdrawal from strategic positions in Sinai and the Golan Heights would be suicide. As the Israelis see it, the Egyptian and Syrian attack was aimed at annihilating Israel and not merely at making it withdraw from the occupied territories.

Foreign Ministry officials expressed the hope that, after the current war, Israel's diplomatic position will be improved, since, they said, it should be obvious that Israel did not start the war and that it needs "secure" borders from which it can successfully be defended.

Iran and Iraq Agree To Resume Relations

TEHRAN, Oct. 8 (UPI).—Iran and Iraq have agreed to resume diplomatic relations following an initiative by Baghdad yesterday, Iran said today.

The ties were broken in January, 1972, in a dispute over Iran's seizure of three Persian Gulf islands. The Iranian Foreign Ministry said today that a dispute over navigation on the Shatt-el-Arab River on their border should be settled according to international legal principles.

British Jumbo Forced Down by Aden, Then Freed

ADEN, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—A British Airways jumbo jet with 221 passengers and 19 crew members was forced by jet fighters to land in Aden after violating South Yemeni air space today, according to Aden Airport's traffic director.

The Boeing-747 airliner, which had been rerouted from Cairo to Bahrain because of the Middle East fighting, was later released and flew on to Nairobi, where it arrived this afternoon.

All on board were safe.

M. A. Salman, the airport traffic director, said British Airways had violated South Yemen's air space for the first time yesterday on a flight from Nairobi to Bahrain. He said British Airways was informed of this immediately, and when the same plane on a flight from London to Johannesburg violated South Yemen's air space today it was intercepted by jets and forced to land.

He added that the plane was allowed to take off after the pilot had signed a written apology.

Brandt, Soames Confer

BONN, Oct. 8 (UPI).—Sir Christopher Soames, the vice-president of the Common Market Commission, and Chancellor Willy Brandt today discussed European-American relations, the Middle East conflict and other world affairs, a government spokesman said.



United Press International.

IN THE GOLAN HEIGHTS—Israeli Army photograph shows Israeli Skyhawk fighter-bomber giving air support to mechanized infantry moving up to front-line positions.

Egypt, Syria Cite New Gains

Israel Reports Forces on Offensive

(Continued from Page 1)

permit its forces "to cross the canal and to cross the Syrian border in hot pursuit." The BBC correspondent said the objective was to "destroy the mass of forces the Syrians and Egyptians have been holding in reserve."

Israel was believed by now to have completed the mobilization of all its military units, after having been caught partly off guard by the start of the new Middle East war three days ago on the holiest day of the year for the Jews, Yom Kippur.

Authoritative Western sources have estimated that Israel needs 72 hours to mobilize its 300,000 reservists. Israel has a standing army of 30,000. Earlier today, an Israeli official remarked that the "containment phase"—the period during which Israeli troops remained essentially on the defensive to enable mobilization—had ended.

For the first time today, Israel disclosed that fighting had been going on at Sharm-el-Sheikh, at the southern tip of the Sinai Peninsula, since Saturday. A radio report said that Israeli forces were pursuing the commando unit that had landed at Sharm-el-Sheikh and the Egyptian unit "can be expected to be destroyed in the shortest possible time." It was not indicated whether the Egyptian unit had landed by boat from the Red Sea or by parachute or helicopter.

War of Communiqués

Almost all the information on military gains and losses by both sides was coming from official spokesmen in Tel Aviv, Cairo and Damascus as the Arabs and Israelis fought a parallel war of communiqués. Foreign journalists were not permitted to go to the front lines, but some foreign journalists did manage to get to the rear lines.

An AP correspondent in Beersheba reported heavy air activity over the Sinai Desert. He said Israeli war wounded were arriving at Beersheba hospitals.

Another AP correspondent reached the Galilee district of Israel facing the Golan Heights, and was told by residents that the area was quieter today than yesterday. Hundreds of Israeli tanks and many troops had rolled into the Golan Heights, they said.

The correspondent said soldiers were being relieved from the Golan Heights and sent to nearby Israeli towns. The soldiers described the battles Saturday and yesterday as "really tough."

One young officer, asked if he had any sleep, replied: "Who slept?"

The troops appeared relaxed, drinking beer in cafés in the town of Rosh Pina and clustering around radios for news bulletins.

'Worse in '67'

Settlers of Mishmar Hayarden, a collective farm, said they spent most of the last two days in bomb shelters but were permitted out today.

"It was much worse in 1967 when we were a lot closer to the border," one youngster said.

Correspondents reported quiet on Jordan's West Bank. Farmers continued to work their fields as convoys of jeeps mounted with machine guns traveled through the Jordan Valley near the border.

Arab traffic from Jordan across the Allenby Bridge, near Jericho, was normal, but Damiya Bridge, farther north, was closed.

Residents of Jericho, near the Dead Sea, ignored two Israeli tanks in the town square and went about their business.

Each side claimed to have inflicted heavy losses in men and equipment on its foes.

In its latest communiqué, Egypt said tonight that it had shot down 24 Phantom and Skyhawk jets and captured a number of pilots and 45 soldiers today. The communiqué claimed Egyptian troops were continuing their advance into the Sinai "successfully."

It admitted Egypt lost 10 jets in today's action in addition to unspecified losses in equipment and men.

The Egyptians also destroyed 36 tanks and an unspecified number of halftracks, the communiqué said.

"Our troops in the Sinai forced the Israelis to retreat, inflicting great casualties on them," the communiqué said.

A communiqué issued seven hours earlier said:

"The eastern bank is now completely in the hands of our forces. Our forces are continuing to pour into the Sinai across the strong bridges built across the canal."

Israel reported yesterday that it had destroyed 10 of the 11 bridges that the Egyptians had built to cross the Suez Canal and the remaining bridge was cut today, isolating the Egyptians from reinforcements and supplies. But the military correspondent of the Israeli afternoon newspaper Ma'ariv said today that the Egyptians continued to cross the canal overnight on "bridges" that escaped destruction and apparently had also managed to build a new bridge for "additional troop and tank crossings."

Arab Total Given

So far, Egypt and Syria have claimed the destruction of 159 enemy planes—well over a third of the Israeli Air Force.

Syria says it has shot down 78 enemy planes while Egypt has destroyed 81 jet fighters.

Egypt also claims to have knocked out 128 Israeli tanks, five American-made Hawk missile batteries in the Sinai and radar installations in the central and northern sectors of the canal front.

Syria has still issued no figures of its own losses, while Egypt has admitted that 31 of its planes have been destroyed.

In Damascus, spokesmen said Syrian and Israeli planes fought several battles over the Golan Heights while some Israeli planes attempted to raid three airfields deep inside Syria.

The Syrians said that in today's fighting they had captured the commander of an Israeli tank company in the Golan Heights and six Israeli pilots, bringing to 15 the total of pilots captured since the fighting started.

Israeli Total Given

Israeli communiqués have claimed the destruction of 400 of the approximately 800 tanks that Syria has sent into the Golan Heights. They have reported the "routing" of hundreds of Egyptian tanks in the Sinai and claimed the downing of 90 Egyptian and Syrian airplanes and helicopters.

Announcements said civilian settlers now are being allowed to return to Golan Heights settlements and all Israeli schools will reopen tomorrow.

The Palestine Liberation Organization, umbrella group for the major guerrilla groups, called for civil disobedience by the Arab population in the Israeli-occupied West Bank that was part of Jordan until the 1967 war.

Guerrilla communiqués issued in Beirut said commandos were attacking Israeli positions in the Golan Heights, Upper Galilee and Tel Aviv. They said rockets were fired into Israel from Lebanon.

But Lebanese Premier Takieddin Solh denied that the guerrillas were "engaged in any activity of this kind" from his country, which did not fight in the 1967 war.

Two Israeli Prisoners Appear On an Egyptian TV Program

CAIRO, Oct. 8 (UPI).—Egyptian television last night screened interviews with two Israeli soldiers the Egyptians had taken prisoner.

The interviews were conducted in Hebrew through an interpreter.

The first identified himself as David Ben Rachim, a corporal in an armored regiment who was captured in the southern sector of the Suez Canal's eastern bank.

The second identified himself as Shims Baluch, an infantryman who was taken prisoner in the northern sector.

Before the interview, Egyptian television presented a film of the Egyptian offensive across the waterway.

Egyptian Flag Raised

The film showed tanks and vehicles rolling across bridges thrown by the Egyptians across the canal. Other shots depicted troops crossing the waterway in amphibious tanks and rubber dinghies and raising the Egyptian flag on the canal's eastern bank.

The program's announcer said that "in 1967 Israel showed television films of the fighting and we unfortunately contented ourselves with talking.

"Tonight it is we who are showing television films while Israel talks. We have learned our lesson," he said.

Mr. Baluch said he was born in Israel but his parents hailed from Afghanistan and had emigrated to Israel 40 years ago. He complained that Oriental Jews were discriminated against in Israel and "treated like donkeys."

Even in the army, he said, Oriental Jews suffered discrimination and, for instance, were usually the last to get leave.

Mr. Baluch said he was married and had two children, fought in the 1967 war and was summoned for active service again one month ago.

He said he was surprised Saturday by Egyptian troops crossing the canal in boats as he was washing his clothes.

"Now instead of being at home I am here," he said.

He said he was treated well by the Egyptians. When asked whether he wanted to broadcast a message to his commanding officer he said "no, because but for him I would not have been here."

The other prisoner, Cpl. Rachim, with a bandage over one eye, also said he had been treated well by the Egyptians although he had not expected it.

He refused to say what he thought now of the Bar-Lev line, although he conceded that the Egyptian Army "has improved a lot."



AP.

A captured Israeli soldier, as seen on Egyptian TV.

Ghana to Try 5 in Plot

ACCRA, Ghana, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—Five persons, including Kojo Botsio, a former Ghanaian foreign minister under the late President Kwame Nkrumah, are to stand trial soon for plotting to overthrow the Ghana government, it was officially announced here today.

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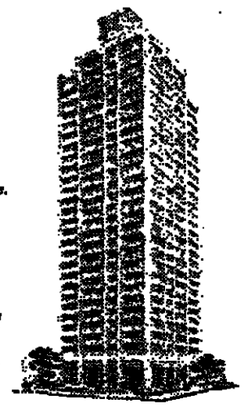
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No Call for a Truce

Russia Appears Confident Of Arab Military Success

(Continued from Page 1)

Damascus and Cairo and the press has repeatedly warned Israel's leadership that they "must bear responsibility for the latest fighting and may have to pay dearly for what the Soviet media calls Tel Aviv's policy of "expansionism and obstructionism."

French Policy Muted

PARIS, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert today called for a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict but questioned whether the Arabs could really be blamed for trying to regain their lost territories.

After consultations with President Georges Pompidou, he told newsmen: "Do you think that trying to get back into your own home really constitutes an unforeseen act of aggression?"

This statement was seen by observers as designed to mollify Arab ire, aroused this weekend when Prime Minister Pierre Messmer said the Arabs—without naming them—were the attackers this time. Mr. Messmer said:

"Any army taking the initiative in launching military operations scores a number of successes at the start. It's a general fact that has been established in all military conflicts."

Mr. Pompidou made no immediate reply to a message from Libyan leader Col. Moamar Qadhafi, expressing his surprise at France's failure to side openly with the Arabs. In the 1967 six-day war, President de Gaulle branded Israel as the aggressor and French policy had been considered pro-Arab.

Mr. Jobert said only that France clung to its policy that the Middle East crisis can be solved only by "peaceful means and a negotiated solution."

China Supports Arabs

HONG KONG, Oct. 8 (NYT).—China expressed strong support for the Arab nations today in the first reaction from Peking to the war in the Middle East.

An article in the Peking People's Daily newspaper accused the Israelis of launching a surprise attack on Egypt and Syria and said this was the "biggest military aggression staged by Israel since the 1967 Middle East war."

The article also contained a vigorous denunciation of the Soviet Union, which it charged with supporting the Israelis with manpower by allowing "large numbers of Soviet Jews to emigrate to Israel."

The article said Israel had "the support and connivance of the superpowers"—the United States and the Soviet Union.

U.K. Urges Cease-Fire

LONDON, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Edward Heath said today Britain wanted a cease-fire in the Middle East and moves toward a permanent solution.

Answering questions at a press conference, he said Britain wanted the United Nations Security Council to discuss a cease-fire and, thereafter, to see steps taken to implement UN Resolution 242 of November, 1967. This called for Israeli withdrawal to agreed borders.

India Blames Israel

NEW DELHI, Oct. 8 (NYT).—The Indian government, unequivocally supporting the Arab cause, has blamed Israel for the current hostilities.

"Our sympathies are entirely with the Arabs, whose sufferings have long reached a point of explosion," a government spokesman said yesterday.

The statement said in part that India had "consistently declared that the cause of tension in the area is due to Israel's aggression and refusal to vacate territories

Sixth Fleet Ships Near War Zone

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (UPI).—Defense Department officials said yesterday that part of the Sixth Fleet has been ordered to sail from its port in Greece and to a holding area southeast of Crete, only a half day from the Suez Canal.

A Defense Department spokesman said "certain Sixth Fleet ships have put out to sea." Other Pentagon officials said a naval task force, including the aircraft carrier Independence and three or four destroyers, sailed to an area southeast of Crete only a few hundred miles from fighting in the Suez Canal area.

The United States had taken similar action in previous Middle East crises.

At the same time, the aircraft carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt and two other Navy ships left Barcelona before dawn today for an unknown destination, port sources said.

Sudan Leader Gives Up Ministry of Defense

BEIRUT, Oct. 8 (AP).—President Gaafar Numeiri of the Sudan yesterday appointed Maj. Gen. Awad Khalaf Allah as his new defense minister and general commander of the armed forces.

Gen. Numeiri himself had held the defense position since he crushed a Communist-backed coup attempt against his regime in July, 1971.

There was no explanation given for yesterday's appointment of a separate defense minister.

Film on Moses Halted by War

JERUSALEM, Oct. 8 (AP).—The Middle East war has stopped the Hollywood production of "Moses the Lawgiver," starring Burt Lancaster in the title role, the actor said today.

"I expected to remain in Israel until Christmas," he said. "I guess we'll be around now until the new year."

He said that the Anglo-Italian production was hard hit by a shortage of Israeli actors and technicians who had been called into the reserves.

The company had planned to begin filming this week in the southern Sinai, not far from Sharm el Sheikh, where fighting was going on.

U.S. Mounting Broad Drive To Halt War

(Continued from Page 1)

ed in sponsoring the resolution.

The measure, introduced by Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., and Minority Leader Hugh Scott, R., Pa., expresses the "sense of the Senate that we deplore the outbreak of the present hostilities in the Middle East and that we support the use of the good offices of the United States by the President and the secretary of state to urge the participants to bring about a cease-fire and a return of the parties involved to lines and positions occupied by them prior to the outbreak of current hostilities."

Sen. Mansfield said that he had not advised administration officials about the resolution but assumed they would approve. Mr. Scott said in a statement on the Senate floor that the war should be halted "without any gain to any aggressor."

Earlier, Sen. Mansfield said that the United States should "not become involved" but should "put it straight down the middle" and ought to "continue to do what we can do to bring the two sides together."

He called the Mideast situation "delicate and dangerous and one in which we should do nothing [in Congress] to hamstring attempts to work out a solution," and said he supports Mr. Nixon "100 percent" in his peacemaking efforts.

Sen. Scott told reporters, "It is clear the Israelis were attacked on a high holy day just as we were attacked at Pearl Harbor on a Sunday many years ago," and predicted an Israeli victory.

Heath Unveils Phase-3 Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

control of food prices, Mr. Heath has made it clear that the rise of such goods are beyond the government's reach. In the 12 months year of mandatory curbs, the retail price index has jumped about 9 percent, which includes a rise in food prices of almost 13 percent.

The reaction tonight from union leaders was cautious, with the Trades Union Congress, which represents about 10 million workers, calling anew for price controls on meat, bacon, eggs, vegetables and other items remaining uncontrolled. Spokesmen for the Confederation of British Industry also appeared unhappy, saying the new program appeared "too inflationary."

Harold Wilson, the leader of the Labor party opposition, called the plan "unfair and unworkable." He said that the government "clearly still has no effective plan for dealing with prices."

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	19	66	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	15	59	Cloudy
ANKARA	16	61	Cloudy
ATHENS	24	75	Cloudy
BEIRUT	26	79	Fair
BELGRADE	22	72	Fair
BERLIN	14	57	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	16	61	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	22	72	Cloudy
CAIRO			Unavailable
CASABLANCA	23	73	Rain
COPENHAGEN	13	55	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	24	75	Fair
DUBLIN	15	59	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	11	52	Cloudy
FLORENCE	19	66	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	15	59	Cloudy
GENEVA	14	57	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	19	66	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Fair
LISBON	21	70	Rain
LONDON	14	57	Cloudy
MADRID	22	72	Fair
MILAN	21	70	Cloudy
MONTREAL	14	57	Sunny
MOSCOW	11	52	Cloudy
MUNICH	16	60	Cloudy
NEW YORK	20	68	Sunny
NICE	20	68	Cloudy
OSLO	10	50	Cloudy
PARIS	16	61	Cloudy
PRAGUE	15	59	Cloudy
ROME	20	68	Rain
SOFIA	18	65	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	9	48	Cloudy
TEHRAN	29	84	Fair
TEL AVIV	27	81	Cloudy
TUNIS	25	77	Cloudy
VENICE	16	61	Rain
VIENNA	17	63	Cloudy
WARSAW	12	54	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	21	69	Sunny
ZURICH	9	48	Rain

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada 68 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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et Distributors in Vienna

ajor Oil-Exporting States egin Talks on Higher Prices

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

ENNA, Oct. 8 (NYT).— ix oil-exporting nations and companies that produce the today began negotiating the riers' demands for revision the industry's international structure against the back- of a new war in the Middle

me of the countries that are tly engaged in the fighting the Arab-Israeli war were esented at the meeting to- but fighting in the Sinai rt and on the Golan Heights injected a new element of ion in the delicate oil nego- ons.

il prices were set under an ement in 1971, the so-called ran accord, which provided what was supposed to be a le price relationship over the ing five years.

ot the devaluation of the ar and the high rate of in- ion in the consumer coun- s, which reduce what oil-ex- ing countries can buy with oil receipts, have caused n to demand an alteration of Tehran agreement.

There was a calculated effort, however, by both sides at today's 1 1/2-hour opening session not to dramatize their economic differences—even though they remain wide.

High oil prices would accelerate inflation, already of serious concern in the Western industrial nations.

Frank and Cordial

A. P. J. Benard, a negotiator for the companies, characterized the talks today as "frank and cordial." The negotiations will resume tomorrow.

A high Arab source who asked not to be identified said he believed the war should have no influence on the Vienna talks.

Iraq, after nationalizing American company interests in the Basra Oil Co. during the weekend, called on Saudi Arabia to suspend oil shipments to countries that support Israel.

The reference was mainly to the United States, which is now a major customer for Saudi oil and expected to become an even bigger customer in the future.

American reliance on foreign petroleum has already been pointed up by shortages in the United States and by warnings from Washington that heating oil and propane gas may be rationed this winter.

King Faisal of Saudi Arabia has threatened to curb anticipated production increases if the United States does not modify its position toward Israel.

Saudi Arabia already produces 8.5 million barrels of oil daily, making it the third producer in the world after the United States and the Soviet Union, and has the reserves and capacity to double and even triple this output by the 1980s.

There has been speculation by Middle East analysts in Washington that the Vienna oil price negotiations may have had some influence on the timing of the Egyptian-Syrian attacks against Israeli forces Saturday.

This is because the price talks underscore the new political role of oil and the dependence of consumer governments on the vast reserves in the Middle East.

Regardless of this speculation, which officials here refused to comment on, negotiators on both sides of the table in Vienna were seeking mainly to isolate the economic issues.

Members of the petroleum-exporting countries include six countries of the Persian Gulf—Abu Dhabi, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar and Saudi Arabia—and five other countries—Algeria, Indonesia, Libya, Nigeria and Venezuela.



Keystone.

MATED—Two crazes, the novelty T-shirt and the wedding of Princess Anne, are mated in London.

Nixon Urged To Accept Ban On War Gases

Group Says Treaty Outlaws Chemicals

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (NYT).—The American Chemical Society, in a shift of policy on chemical warfare, has called upon the Nixon administration to accept a ban on the military use of chemical weapons, including tear gases and herbicides.

The society announced yesterday that it had abandoned its support of the administration's position that the 1925 Geneva protocol on chemical and biological warfare does not preclude the use of tear gases and herbicides. The society had endorsed the administration's position in 1970, when President Nixon resubmitted the 1925 treaty to the Senate for its approval.

Senate action on the treaty has been blocked by differences between the White House and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee over whether the protocol applied to the military use of tear gases and herbicides.

Treaty Not Ratified

The treaty, which went into effect in 1928 but has never been ratified by the United States, bans "the use in war of asphyxiating, poisoning and other gases." In resubmitting the treaty to the Senate in August, 1970, the Nixon administration gave its interpretation that tear gases and herbicides were not covered by the international pact.

The majority of the Senate committee refused to accept the administration's interpretation and, in April, 1971, Sen. J. W. Fulbright, D., Ark., the chairman, wrote President Nixon requesting him to reconsider the administration's position. Thus far, there has been no presidential response to that letter and the committee has made it clear that it has no intention of proceeding any further in its consideration of the treaty until there is a reply.

U.S. Senate Backs Youth Corps Bill

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP).—A bill to make the Youth Conservation Corps a permanent agency and expand its programs was passed by the Senate today by voice vote.

The bill would authorize $100 million a year for Youth Corps programs, a figure the Agriculture and Interior Departments describe as too high. The administration recommended a $60-million ceiling.

The measure, which now goes to the House, is aimed at providing employment for up to 150,000 young men and women each year. The Senate Interior Committee, which drew up the legislation, said the three-year pilot program of the Youth Corps has been highly successful.



Associated Press.

SAVED—Rescue workers carry child ashore after members of boating party were pulled from cold waters of the Niagara River just above the Horseshoe Falls.

Copter Also Crashes

2 Boats Go Over Niagara Falls; 9 Adults, Baby All Rescued

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y., Oct. 8 (AP).—Three young persons and a baby were stranded waist-deep in swift-flowing water about 700 yards upstream from Niagara Falls for 2 1/2 hours yesterday before being rescued.

Before they were helped to safety, their boat and a patrol boat were lost to the cataract, a helicopter crashed and six would-be rescuers wound up in the water.

Police at the Niagara Frontier State Park gave this sequence of events:

The outboard motor on a small boat conked out while Lee Sweitzer, 21, Jerry Land, 20, Joanne Horn, 21, and her son Michael, 1 1/2, all from the Buffalo area, were cruising the upper Niagara River.

The boat drifted downstream toward rapids near Goat Island, and the passengers climbed out into waist-high water. They stood in one spot, not daring to move toward the island 150 yards away for fear of losing their footing in the current.

Their boat was swept over the crest of Niagara's Horseshoe Falls.

Park police took off in a sightseeing helicopter to attempt a rescue. But when one of the boaters grabbed the aircraft's skid as it hovered over them, the helicopter went out of control and crashed into the river.

The helicopter pilot and two police officers climbed out of the craft and, with the four others, clung to the wreckage for support.

Park authorities then sent a police power boat out, but its outboard engine failed as the boat neared the group.

Two officers from the patrol boat made their way to the copter, but a third officer, the last to abandon the boat, was caught by the current. He drifted about 100 yards closer to the falls before being pulled ashore by a "human chain" of fellow policemen.

The boat went over the brink.

Finally the end of a heavy cable was hurled to the nine in the water. They anchored the end to the helicopter and inched along the line to shore.

Some of the officers were given oxygen, and the boaters were treated at a hospital for shock and exposure. But no one was reported seriously hurt.

Thousands of weekend sightseers lined the river banks and Goat Island to watch the rescue attempt.

Floods Kill 29 in Turkey

ANKARA, Oct. 8 (AP).—Twenty-four hours of torrential rains have caused floods in much of Turkey that have taken 29 lives and caused extensive property damage, officials said yesterday.

Youth Admits Shooting of Sen. Stennis

Makes Plea Change Because of Evidence

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP).—A Washington teen-ager on trial in the shooting of Sen. John Stennis today changed his plea to guilty.

U.S. District Court Judge Joseph Waddy accepted the plea from Tyrone I. Marshall, 19, as the jury trial entered its second week.

Before accepting the plea, Judge Waddy asked Marshall why he was taking the action.

"The reason why is because they got too much evidence against me," Marshall replied.

"At the trial last week, all those people got onto the stand and I was listening to what they was saying," he said.

Judge Waddy deferred sentencing. He said that he could sentence Marshall to life imprisonment on the charge of attempting to kill a member of Congress or sentence him under the more lenient Youth Corrections Act.

In Best Interests

Marshall's lawyer, R. Kenneth Mundy, said the decision to change the teen-ager's plea was made after a lengthy meeting between the youth and his father. He said Marshall's father, a Department of Sanitation employee, agreed that a guilty plea was in the best interests of his son.

The lawyer said the impending testimony of a codefendant in the case was a major factor in changing the plea, asserting the testimony of Derrick Holloway, 19, "would have been deadly against this defendant."

Mr. Holloway refused to testify last week on the grounds that it would incriminate him. He was immediately cited for contempt.

But late last week, Mr. Holloway indicated that he wished to purge himself of contempt by testifying under broadened government immunity.

The government alleged that Marshall used a pistol belonging to Mr. Holloway to shoot and rob Sen. Stennis in front of the Mississippi senator's Washington home on the night of Jan. 30. Mr. Holloway, who is awaiting separate trial, is the alleged driver of the getaway car used by Marshall and Marshall's 22-year-old brother, John.

John Marshall earlier pleaded guilty in the case.

"I am satisfied in my own mind that with the testimony of Derrick Holloway, the defendant's chances to overcome the government's evidence would be virtually nil," Mr. Mundy said.

Oregon Eases Drug Law

SALEM, Oregon, Oct. 8 (UPI).—A new law went into effect in Oregon on Friday reducing the maximum penalty for smoking marijuana to a $100 fine. The previous penalty had been up to a year in jail and a $1,000 fine.

4 'Cubans' Cite 'Official Orders'

Forgotten Men of Watergate Still See Selves as 'Soldiers'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP).—The "four Cubans" caught in the Watergate burglary are serving provisional 45-year prison terms for what they thought was service to their country. As they tell it, Watergate was just another intelligence operation their government ordered, and not even a particularly dangerous one, as such things go.

They are not Cubans, although two of them once were. One is an Italian-American born in Norfolk, Va., and reared in Philadelphia. Another was born in Cuba to American parents. All are U.S. citizens.

"I'm not a crook," Virgilio Gonzales, 47, a locksmith, said in an interview. "If I want to be a crook, I can be one by myself. I don't have to come to Washington. I made the combination locks for all the big bank vaults in Miami. If I want to, I can be a good safe burglar, but I am not a crook."

Eugenio R. Martinez, a former medical student who lost a hospital and factory in the Cuban revolution, says he has spent much of his time in prison thinking about the case—and has come to no conclusion.

"One thing still puzzles," he said in a gentle voice with a marked Spanish accent. "You know, we were all in the Bay of Pigs invasion. When that failed, President Kennedy accepted responsibility. He could have denied it, but he didn't; he helped raise $60 million to ransom the men who were captured by Castro's army.

"In Watergate, President Nixon went on television and accepted responsibility, too. But we remain in prison."

Defense Stressed

Bernard L. Barker, 55, who recruited the three others at the request of E. Howard Hunt jr., his former CIA superior emphasized the point on which all four rest their cases.

We were acting under official orders from Mr. Howard Hunt," he said. "I had been his principal assistant in the Bay of Pigs operation. When he contacted me 10 years later, he was a member of the executive branch. He had an office in the White House."

Barker said Hunt told him he was working for a special investigative unit with jurisdiction that neither the CIA nor FBI had. The assignments were said to involve national security—obtaining the psychiatric files of "a traitor," protecting the remains of J. Edgar Hoover, gathering evidence of foreign Communist money financing an American presidential campaign.

"Howard Hunt was a White House official," Barker said. "I still believe it was an official order."

Hunt has testified before the Senate Watergate committee that the men were never given any reason to believe their missions did not have official approval.

Frank A. Sturgis, 48, the lookout, put it simply: "We're soldiers. We don't question orders."

Sturgis, born Frank Angelo Fiorino, is a former Marine, policeman, and Army intelligence agent.

'Different From Others'

To Martinez, "Intelligence people are different from other people."

"My parents died in Cuba," he said. "I wanted to bring them out. For me it would have been easy. You know I made many trips and brought many people out. It was my job. But my superiors said no, that I might give away my identity and lose my usefulness. So I did not go, and my parents died.

"If what I have done was wrong, and the American people find that it was wrong, then I will feel sorry," he said.

"If something was wrong, it was between the President and the people who gave the order."

The men did break into the Watergate and Barker and Martinez took part in the burglary of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office. They readily admit that.

Their lawyer, Daniel E. Schultz, portrays them as the victims of Watergate, four lower-level operatives who let themselves be sacrificed to protect their superiors.

Provisional Sentences

Chief U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica gave them provisional maximum sentences and said that if the men cooperated with authorities he would take that into consideration at the time of final sentencing. He said last week that a maximum sentence would be unjust.

Since the Watergate scandal blew open, the men have been shuttled from one group of investigators to another, always in handcuffs, returning to prison at night.

Final sentencing, postponed several times, now awaits Judge Sirica's ruling on the men's motion to change their pleas to not guilty, based on disclosures of high-level wrongdoing made in the Senate hearings.

"Whatever participation we had," Barker said, "we have been in jail long enough. We are family people. It serves no purpose for us to be in jail. Jails are for rehabilitation and correction. We have nothing to correct."

"I believe with all my heart we will be exonerated," Barker said.

The men have followed the Senate hearings with interest and were particularly pleased when Hunt backed up their accounts.

One part of the hearings that surprised them, however, was the testimony that the White House and Mr. Nixon's re-election committee gave hundreds of thousands of dollars to the defendants and their lawyers

"We know nothing of the money," Barker said. "We owe our attorney thousands and have no way to pay."

Cambodia Claims Its Troops Open Two Offensives

PHNOM PENH, Oct. 8 (UPI).—Insurgent attacks and shelling around the capital eased today and government troops went on the offensive along two major highways, the Cambodian high command said.

"The enemy has suffered heavy losses from our artillery fire and it appears the initiative is passing to our side on all sides of Phnom Penh," Col. Am Rong, the command spokesman, said.

At Prek Roteang, a Highway-3 town six miles south of Phnom Penh, government troops attacked on the west and north sides of the town but the operation was slowed by increasing rebel resistance, reports said.

At Kompong Tuol, at the junction of Highways 3 and 38, 12 miles south of the capital, field reports said that after a government offensive, an impromptu truce had taken effect. Soldiers from both sides reportedly were walking within sight of each other on the opposite banks of the Prek Thnot River.

The government said today that a Mekong River convoy of three freighters, three tankers and a barge had arrived at Phnom Penh last night after only a few attacks with small-arms fire.

Thomas O. Enders, chargé d'affaires of the U.S. Embassy, and Cambodia's acting foreign minister, Chann Sokhum, signed an agreement today giving Cambodia $5.4 million worth of wheat, cotton and cotton yarn under the Food for Peace program.

Free Transport for Aged

NANCY, France, Oct. 8 (AP).—The district council of 18 municipalities surrounding this city in eastern France has voted to make public transportation free for all low-income residents over 65 years of age.

Mourabs Ask Funds d Dri 6 Oil Firms for alt W S. Propaganda

EW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP).— Action Committee on Arab- erican Relations asked major companies today to spend $10 ion to counter what it called ist propaganda in the United tes.

epresentatives of some of e companies are at present otiating in Vienna with six producing Moslem countries the Persian Gulf, including which yesterday nationalised 23.75 percent interest held in Basrah Petroleum Co. by on and Mobil.

Exxon and Mobil were two of companies asked for money. others were Texaco, Shell, ndard Oil of California and ndard Oil of Ohio.

here was no immediate reac- from the oil companies.

elegrams urged the companies spend the $10 million in the ted States to "openly, publicly are their opposition to Zion-

I. T. Mehdi, secretary-general the committee, which co- inates the activities of Arab ups in the United States, said an interview that it is the panies' "moral responsibility" take this action in order to lp discharge their debt" to the bian oil-producing countries.

U.S. Gas Stations Are Turning To New Fees to Prime the Pump

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 8 (UPI).—The things motorists once took for granted as they wheeled into their service stations now carry a price tag in some areas.

Irritated by inflation and lower profits, some gas-station dealers are installing pay toilets, charging 10 cents or 25 cents for road maps and even demanding a fee for cleaning windshields and checking the oil.

"Over the years, it's been a million-dollar giveaway," Chevron owner Bill Fleeup said. "Some people look at them [road maps] once, crumple them up like Kleenex and throw them away."

Gulf dealer Paul Allen said: "Maybe they'll appreciate the maps if they pay for them. Anyway, if we were allowed to make money on our [gasoline] products we could keep the free services."

Gulf and Chevron dealers, who pay nine cents for the road maps, are selling them for 10 cents or 25 cents.

Other dealers do not charge for maps, "but it sure sounds like a good idea," said a Texaco station manager.

op Justice Aides May Testify o Deny Agnew 'Leak' Claim

ASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (UPI).— The Justice Department denied day that it had engaged in "a paign of news leaks" about probe of bribery allegations olving Vice-President Agnew it said that it would allow its ior officials to respond to Mr. new's subpoenas to answer stions.

in a 17-page brief delivered to S. District Judge Walter E. ffman, the department said t Mr. Agnew's lawyers could justify their charges that the artment had engaged in such ampaign.

t said his lawyers' "motion is ported by neither the facts nor law. They are engaged in an mpt to confuse the issues to halt a legitimate investi- ion by the common defense ic of trying the prosecutor." Mr. Agnew's lawyers had filed ions to halt the investigation the special federal grand jury Baltimore into charges that Agnew received payoffs from tractors and architects when was Baltimore County execu- and Maryland governor. The nd jury is expected to begin morrow its third week of hear- testimony.

xpressing concern about pub- y surrounding the investiga- the department said that it "made vigorous efforts to over whether personnel with wledge of the investigation e divulged facts to unauthor- persons." It said that there many sources other than the ice Department for informa- about the probe.

he Justice Department brief a companion to the one filed day in which government yers asserted that a vice- sident can be indicted before eachment. Mr. Agnew's law- had raised both the constitutional issue of impeachment-before-indictment and the news-leak allegations in a petition to the judge to halt the grand jury investigation.

Earlier today, lawyers for nine reporters and two news organizations filed a court motion in Baltimore to extend from Thursday to Oct. 18 the date on which their clients would have to appear in court, in answer to Agnew subpoenas, with their stories and notes. The news organizations are Post Newsweek, Inc., and Time-Life, Inc.

Chief Clerk Paul R. Schlitz went to the courthouse to receive the motions even though the court was closed for the Columbus Day holiday.

Agnew Slips in Poll

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—Vice-President Agnew has slipped markedly behind Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., in public preference for election as president in 1976, according to a Harris public opinion poll published today.

The poll, published in The Washington Post, said that, of 1,133 persons asked to choose between the Republicans' Agnew and Sen. Kennedy for the Democrats, 57 percent chose the senator and 31 percent the Vice-President.

Twelve percent were undecided.

The poll report said that Mr. Agnew had lost 11 percentage points and Sen. Kennedy had gained seven points between June and September.

Cosmos-597 Launched

MOSCOW, Oct. 8 (AP).—The Soviet Union Saturday launched the 597th Cosmos satellite, Tass reported.





Lisbon May Bar New Lease For U.S. Air Base in Azores

By Don Shannon

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 8.—Portugal may refuse to renew the lease on the U.S. air base in the Azores when it expires at the end of this year, Foreign Minister Rui Patricio has announced.

The lease is unpopular in Portugal, he said, and the United States appears to have lost interest in the base.

Disputing reports that the United States paid $436 million to renew the lease on the mid-Atlantic base three years ago, Mr. Patricio said at a news conference Friday that the sum was made up primarily of $400 million in commercial credits "to facilitate the import of U.S. goods to Portugal," none of which has been used. The remainder of the rental payment, he said, involved an oceanographic research vessel, $1 million in scholarship grants and $5 million worth of surplus nonmilitary equipment, none of which has been delivered.

"It could hardly be called largesse," he said.

Pay Disputes Noted

Opponents of Portugal's retention of territories in Africa have attacked the U.S. lease in the Azores as an instrument enabling Portugal to pressure Washington into tacit support of its colonial policies. In Mr. Patricio's version, however, neither side is eager to continue an arrangement which dates from 1943, when propeller-driven planes required a refueling point in order to cross the Atlantic.

U.S. military spending on the island is of little benefit to the local economy, the foreign minister said, adding that there have been disputes over base workers' wages that do not meet legal minimums.

Mr. Patricio implied that the abandonment of the base would be of little concern to NATO or the United States. He said that the U.S. administration has made no request for negotiations for a renewal of the lease beyond Dec. 31, 1973.

© Los Angeles Times.

East Germany Names Kohl to Post in Bonn

BERLIN, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—Michael Kohl, the lawyer who negotiated the treaty normalizing relations between East and West Germany, is to be East Germany's permanent representative in Bonn.

The appointment of Mr. Kohl, 44, which had been rumored for weeks, was finally confirmed by East German Communist party chief Erich Honecker at a reception here last night marking the 24th anniversary of the foundation of the (East) German Democratic Republic.

John Rankin, 84, Dies; Glasgow Labor MP

LONDON, Oct. 8 (UPI).—John Rankin, 84, a Labor member of Parliament, died today in a London nursing home after suffering a stroke, a party spokesman said.

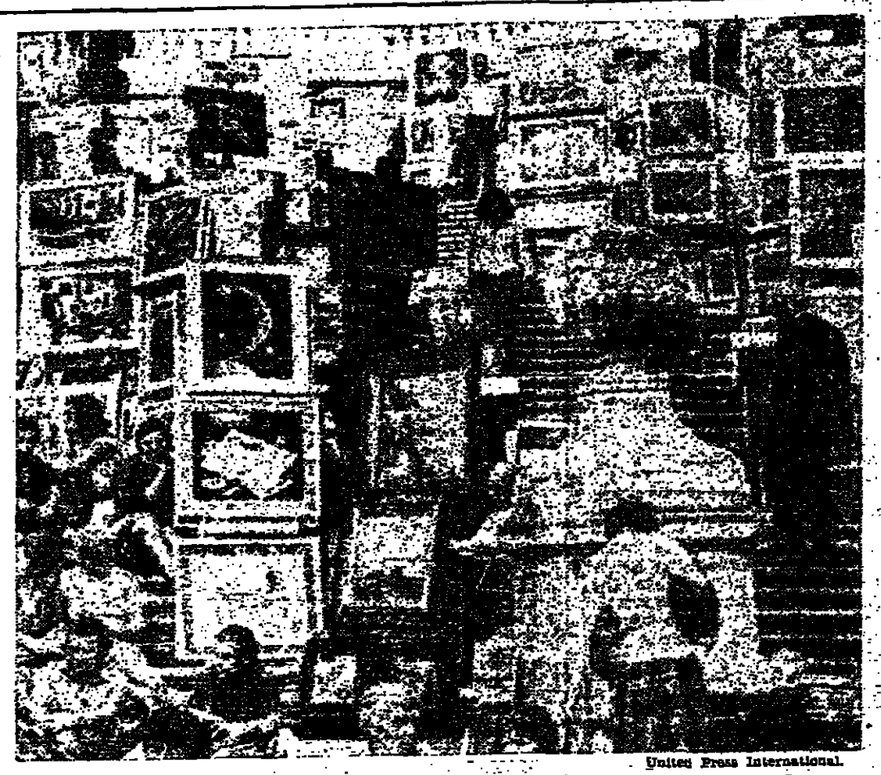
Mr. Rankin had represented a Glasgow constituency for 28 years. He was seriously injured in a car crash on the M1 motorway in October of last year.

His death brings to four the number of pending parliamentary by-elections.

Luigi Proietti

ROME, Oct. 8 (UPI).—Boxing manager Luigi Proietti, 63, who handled five European champions, died last week after a long illness.

Boxers he managed included his brother, Roberto, Sergio Caprari, Tiberio Mitri, Bruno Visintin and Giulio Rinaldi.



United Press International.

ART SHOW—As they do every fall, the Spanish Steps in Rome have become the setting for an art festival. The usual loungers sit amid the paintings.

English Voters in Quebec Feel 'Helpless' in Separatism Row

By William Borders

MONTREAL, Oct. 8 (NYT).—At a party in one of Montreal's affluent English-speaking enclaves the other night, a young woman was discussing the current Quebec election campaign.

"If the separatists are defeated, or even if they should happen to be elected, it will be because the French people here wanted it to be," she said. "We vote, too, of course, but our numbers are too small to matter, and that's a helpless feeling."

That kind of frustration is not uncommon among English-speaking Canadians here these days, as they listen to the opening shots in an election campaign that could be crucial to the question of whether Quebec will separate from the rest of Canada.

The Parti Québecois, which advocates independence for this largely French-speaking province, is paying little attention in its appeal for votes to the 13 percent of the population whose native language is English, even though many among them have money and power.

Premier Robert Bourassa, on the other side, is widely accused of taking them for granted in the belief that he is the only choice they have.

In the last election, 3 1/2 years ago, when the Parti Québecois was new and separatism was being specifically presented to the voters for the first time, 24 percent of the people, almost all of them French-speaking, voted for it.

The separatists' leader, Rene Levesque, has made it clear that the movement must do better in the Oct. 29 election in order to survive, and that he thinks the English-speaking Canadians are not likely to be of any help to it.

"We don't expect any substantial support from the English-speaking population," he explained. "We will depend on French Quebec."

For Mr. Levesque, a personable and earnest campaigner who used to be a popular television commentator here, it means concentrating on the working-class neighborhoods of Montreal where English is almost never heard. It also means flying back and forth across a province twice the size of Texas, in visits to isolated industrial towns, often where almost everyone speaks French except the boss.

The English-speaking Canadians of the province, almost all of whom live in greater Montreal, generally oppose the idea of an independent Quebec because their role in it would be ambiguous, and because relatively few of them speak much French, which would certainly be its only official language.

Although a minority here, the English-speaking Montrealers enjoy an ethnic kinship with the majority of the rest of Canada, and that gives them a special status as long as Quebec remains just one of 10 provinces.

"Would I stay if the separatists won? Well, I might try," said an English-speaking lawyer whose French is good. "But we'd certainly be dominated, and it would be hard."

The English-speaking Canadians here, who have traditionally taken little part in Quebec politics themselves, also have a third choice who, like Mr. Bourassa and Mr. Levesque, is a French-speaking Montrealer: Yvon Dupuis, the flamboyant leader of the rightist Créditistes.

Mr. Dupuis has done some campaigning among English-speaking groups here, but his appeal, which is generally unsophisticated and anti-intellectual, is thought to be directed mostly at rural and small-town voters, almost all of whom speak French.

Yugoslav Ex-Minister Jailed for 2½ Years

BELGRADE, Oct. 8 (NYT).—Vojin Lukic, a Serb who had been purged as minister of the interior in 1966, has been sentenced to 2 1/2 years in prison for "hostile propaganda" involving criticism of Yugoslavia's economic and political policies.

Mr. Lukic lost power in 1966 with other members of a so-called right-wing faction after resistance to President Tito's reforms.

EEC to Seek To Allocate Regional Aid

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Oct. 8 (IHT).—The 13-man Common Market Commission will hold an intensive two-day session Thursday and Friday in a château near The Hague in an effort to draw up a possible package deal for the share-out of proposed regional and social funds and to launch the second stage of EEC economic and monetary union.

The Dutch site for the meeting was chosen in an attempt to avoid news leaks.

The commissioners are racing to meet the year-end deadline for these policies which was set by a summit meeting in Paris last year.

Commission president François-Xavier Ortoli, whose relations with the press are uncomfortable, fears that news leaks about commission discussions at this stage could compromise prospects of finding agreement. There is a growing belief that, unless a package deal can be worked out, the EEC will soon face a serious crisis.

To avoid a crisis, the commission has to submit to the EEC Council of Ministers a compromise which will reconcile the conflicting claims and priorities among the nine member nations of the EEC. For instance, Germany is unenthusiastic about the regional policy, but Britain, Ireland and Italy want as much from the regional fund as possible.

The social policy, which commission member Patrick Hillery is soon to present to the council, is destined for a rough reception from both the British and French governments. Through all these differences, the EEC commissioners hope to define the summit meeting's declaration of "European union."

Relations between the United States and the community also will be reviewed during the meeting as the Nine also struggle to define a "European identity." The commission members will also try to achieve greater agreement among themselves on how to respond to the U.S. administration's challenge to establish an "Atlantic charter" before the scheduled visit to Europe of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, later this fall.

Swedish Refuge To Chile Unionist

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—Luis Figueroa, former head of Chile's Marxist-dominated labor organization and one of the military regime's 10 most-wanted men, has taken refuge in the Swedish Embassy here, an embassy spokesman said today.

He said Sweden had granted Mr. Figueroa political asylum. It was not immediately clear if he would get a safe-conduct permit to leave Chile.

Mr. Figueroa was a Communist deputy and served briefly as labor minister under the late President Salvador Allende, who died last month as the armed forces seized power.

Ireland Cou Gives IRA M 3-Year Term

Snipers Shoot Two Near Belfast Hospi

BELFAST, Oct. 8 (AP).—G rilla leader Seamus Tw once the British Army's wanted man in Northern Ire was jailed today for three by a special court in the Republic.

Mr. Twomey, 53, who e this year was said to be chi staff of the Irish Repub Army's Provisional wing, jailed for 12 months as a me of the illegal organization, drew a three-year concur term on a charge of han stolen money.

He refused to recognize court in Dublin and, in o several shouted interruptio the proceedings, he called officials "bootlickers of the ish Army."

Mr. Twomey was the hi ranking IRA man to be jail the republic since another fo chief of staff, Sean MacStio was imprisoned last Dece Mr. Twomey was the comma of the Provisionals' Belfast gade before he moved to Republic.

In Northern Ireland, whil IRA is fighting to unite wit republic, snipers gunned do soldier and civilian in front Belfast hospital and talks re ed on power-sharing betwee feuding Protestant and R Catholic communities.

The two men were fire from a car, security forces Neither was seriously hurt.

In northern Belfast, a gue bomb blasted a glass works caused no casualties.

The talks in the provincial ital were between repres tives of the Protestant-domi Unionists, the Catholic-base cial Democratic and Labor and the nonsectarian Al party. Representatives o three groups met British m ters governing the North.

Talks between leaders o three parties and chief E administrator William Wh will resume tomorrow. Th cussions began last week attempt to reach agreement ruling executive for Nor Ireland, in which Catholics Protestants would divide re sibilities.

Workers Urge To Shun Plant Disease Source

COLUMBUS, Ohio, C (NYT).—Workers at the materials plant of Borden here were urged yesterd union leaders and a medic pert to stay off their jobs the cause of a nerve which has stricken 138 production workers is ide and eliminated.

The disease, called per neuropathy, attacks the which control arm an muscles. Its victims grow limp or numb and even lose control of their limbs.

Health officials believe the disease is caused by i halation, ingestion and a tion of an industrial ch but efforts to isolate it have unsuccessful.

Dr. John W. Cashman, di of the Ohio Departmen Health, is expected to deci week whether the state s move to close the plant, a as Columbus Coated F manufacturers of coated coverings and assorted vinyl products for Borden.

Meanwhile, Corwin S president of Local 487 o Textile Workers Union of A ica, urged plant workers to off their jobs beginning Mr. Smith said that he wa ing on advice from union ical consultants.

Six in Family Slain In Bangladesh Hou

DACCA, Bangladesh, O (AP).—Six members of a f were stabbed to death in home 160 miles west of D what is believed to be a po killing, the police said Sat

The night attack on the in Rajshahi district, was o three incidents involving s bands in the region. Eight bers of one band were kill an encounter with security near Pabna, sources rep Meanwhile, 35 miles wes Dacca at Manikganj, a distributed wheat looted fr food store after they had powered 33 policemen at local police station.

Italy Relaxes Its Ba Against Shellfish

ROME, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—Italian government today r relaxed a nationwide ban or cultivation and sale of shel imposed when Italy's cholera break began in late August.

A Health Ministry statem published in today's Official zette, said shellfish may be for canning purposes. Direct to the public were still ba Contaminated shellfish w blamed for the spread of cho which claimed at least 36 liv

Trudeau Goes to Chin

OTTAWA, Oct. 8 (AP).—C ada's Prime Minister P Elliott Trudeau, accompanied his wife and government offic left Ottawa today for a one- visit to China.

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Associated Press.

GUEST OF HONOR—Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev (right) escorting the Japanese Premier, Kakuei Tanaka, to the dining room in the Kremlin Monday afternoon.

Former Biafra Is Responding to Policy of Reconciliation

By William Tuohy

ULI, Nigeria, Oct. 8.—The wreckage of three transport planes still lies strewn along the side of the highway, a road that once served as a makeshift airfield known by the code name of "Annabelle."

The former hospital at nearby Mgbidi is now occupied by workers from an oil prospecting outfit; the thousands of homeless children have been moved out.

To the north, the city of Onitsha is still pockmarked by shell holes, but elsewhere in this area once known as Biafra the scars of the Nigerian war appear to be healing.

The towns that once were datelines for headlines—Owerri, Umuahia and Aba—are quiet and calm, and the locals are planning to turn the last bunker of the Biafran leader, Col. C. O. Ojukwu, into a tourist attraction.

"Though we are not happy with the results of the war," said an Ibo tailor here in Uli, "we are happy that the war is over. We are all one Nigeria now, for better or worse."

The war between the federal forces of Gen. Yakubu Gowon and the breakaway state of Biafra lasted from July, 1967, to January, 1970. Shortly before the surrender, Col. Ojukwu left the country. He is now said to be running a prosperous trucking business in the Ivory Coast.

After the war, in a policy called "no victor—no vanquished," Gen. Gowon tried to carry out a policy of reconciliation toward the former rebels. Among other things, he uses Ibos as his bodyguards and his personal pilot.

"We believe that Gen. Gowon is making a serious attempt to bring the Ibos back into the mainstream of national life," said a prominent editorialist in Enugu, the capital of the East-Central State. "Without Gowon, the Ibos may not have survived.

"He has behaved well, but some of the other leaders in Lagos have not been as eager as Gowon to implement the policy. Some of them seem to discriminate against us. However, nobody here has any thought of trying to break away again."

At the height of the struggle, world attention focused on the plight of the thousands of Biafrans who were reported to be starving as the government troops encircled the area. Both sides were accused of using starvation as a weapon: federal troops to force the Biafrans into submission, the rebels as a means to rally world sympathy to their cause.

It is still impossible to get any accurate estimate of the deaths caused by the war. Guesses range from one hundred thousand to a million. Yet many observers now believe that reports of starving and of atrocities committed on both sides were exaggerated.



Gen. Yakubu Gowon

In Onitsha, perhaps the hardest hit of the Biafran cities, a lawyer named G.O. Agbu sipped a bottle of locally brewed beer and said: "Everything is all right now. We are better off than during the war.

"Some people may be bitter, particularly the Ibo army officers who are out of a job. But I can eat, practice my profession, discuss my opinions and go about unmolested. Nigeria is one country now—and I believe in it."

And a friend added of the departed Col. Ojukwu: "He is a nonentity here. He has no following. People have forgotten about him."

At the time of the war, Nigeria was divided into three main regions, Northern, Western and Eastern, with the majority tribe in each holding most of the authority and jobs: the Hausas, the Yorubas, and the Ibos.

The government has split up the three regions into 12 states as a way of reducing the power of the big-three tribes and giving more representation to the smaller tribes.

During the war, Biafra claimed a population of about 13 million. Now East-Central State, with Enugu as the capital, has about 8 million people, mostly Ibos.

The Ibo country has green, rolling plains with banana and palm groves, with a good road network carrying trucks which bear mottoes like: "Trust in God," "Will Is Power" and "Live and Let Live."

Perhaps the biggest Ibo complaint is the government's failure so far to settle what is known as the "abandoned properties" problem. This refers to Ibo holdings in what is now the "Rivers State," where many Ibos owned property before fleeing during the war.

The Ibos are afraid to return to their property because it has been taken over by the river tribes who still hold grudges against the Ibos for their years of domination.

To reduce the fears, hatreds and jealousies that occur because of tribal animosities, the government has launched a Youth Service Corps inducting college graduates into public service for one year and sending them to different parts of this sprawling country.

"We hope this will give a generation of new leaders the chance to see that they have nothing to fear from Nigerians in other regions," said Patrick Akwah, the Youth Corps director in Enugu.

© Los Angeles Times.

South Vietnam to Get Korean Technical Aid

SEOUL, Oct. 8 (AP).—South Korea has agreed to provide South Vietnam with technical assistance grants worth $1 million to help it rebuild its war-torn economy.

The pact was sealed during a two-day economic ministers conference which closed here Saturday.

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Tanaka and Brezhnev Urge Treaty to End World War II

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Oct. 8 (NYT).—Premier Kakuei Tanaka joined Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev today in calling for a peace treaty between their two nations to formally end World War II.

Both acknowledged differences that stand in the way, pledging, nevertheless, to improve relations between their countries, as Mr. Tanaka began three days of talks with Mr. Brezhnev, Premier Alexei Kosygin and other Soviet officials.

The talks will range from cooperation on major economic development projects in Siberia, some of them stalled by deadlocked negotiations at lower levels and others envisaging American involvement, to Soviet concepts for collective security in Asia.

For the Soviet Union, Mr. Tanaka's visit represents an important opportunity to make up lost ground and try to upstage the Chinese leadership, to whom Mr. Tanaka first turned in mid-1972 when he came to power, much to Moscow's chagrin.

Biggest Step Yet

For the Japanese, this visit is the most important step so far in what Tokyo expects to be a long process of warming up relations with the Kremlin in the interest of regaining four offshore islands captured by Soviet forces during World War II.

The Japanese have made the return of the islands, Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan and Habomai, a nonnegotiable condition for a formal peace treaty ending World War II. The Soviet Union refuses to countenance their return, although the late Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev in 1956 was ready to give back two of them. Japan refused because of the implications for Moscow's border dispute with China.

In his remarks at a Kremlin luncheon in Mr. Tanaka's honor, Mr. Brezhnev alluded to such thorny problems indirectly when he observed, "We may still encounter a number of complexities" in the joint effort to improve bilateral political as well as economic relations.

The 67-year-old Soviet party leader also seemed to confirm diplomatic expectations that the Tanaka visit will not produce dramatic breakthroughs by adding that the outstanding problems "can hardly be solved at one stroke."

Pollution Parley Is Told Nations Acting Too Slow

LONDON, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—The start of a major international conference on pollution at sea began here today with a United Nations official charging governments with dragging their feet on the problem.

Maurice F. Strong, Canadian executive director of the UN Environment Program, made the charge at the opening session of a 138-nation meeting, called by the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, which is also a UN body.

Mr. Strong attacked the draft convention, drawn up in advance, as being far too weak. Called the draft international convention for the prevention of pollution from ships", it would tighten regulations on the discharge of oil at sea and control dumping of other noxious substances, including ships' refuse and sewage.

He said that the draft "does not go as far as it could" in meeting environmental objectives set at last year's UN conference in Stockholm and by his own Nairobi-based department's governing body.

In a swipe at the big shipping nations, he said: "I know it will not be easy to reconcile the interests of the world shipping community with the interest we all share in protecting the marine environment, but the environmental interest must not be allowed to take second place."

Two Arraigned In Houston's Sex Mass Murders

HOUSTON, Oct. 8 (AP).—The two youths accused in the Houston sex mass murders pleaded not guilty today to the charges and were bound over for trials early next year.

Elmer Wayne Henley, 17, and David Brooks, 18, entered the pleas at their arraignments before District Judge William Hatten.

Judge Hatten set trial dates of Jan. 14 for Henley and March 4 for Brooks. They were arraigned separately in a courtroom heavily guarded by deputy sheriffs.

Henley is charged with six counts of murder and Brooks with four in the homosexual mass murders of 27 teen-age males over the last several years in the Houston area. Both answered "Not guilty" as the judge read each of the indictments to them.

The case came to light two months ago when Henley telephoned police and told them he had shot and killed Dean Corll, 33.

Henley told officers of a homosexual murder and torture ring which he said Corll organized. He said he shot Corll in self-defense during a sex and paint-sniffing party after Corll said he would kill him and two other persons present at the house.

Youths Set Afire Edinburgh Man

EDINBURGH, Oct. 8 (AP).—A gang of teen-agers set fire to a man yesterday and police said they believed the attack was inspired by a similar incident in Boston last week.

John Hamilton, 46, a transient, survived the attack but was reported to be in critical condition.

Three youths grabbed him in an alley where he was lying on a mattress drinking with another vagrant. They doused him with the highly inflammable concoction he was drinking and then threw a match on him.

The youths fled as Mr. Hamilton writhed screaming on the street. Two young men passing by tore off their jackets and smothered the flames. Police held three youths for questioning.

A young white woman was burned to death in Boston last week after six black youths forced her to pour gasoline over herself, then set it alight.

Gaullists Elect Leader

PARIS, Oct. 8 (AP).—Alexandre Sanguinetti, 60, a former cabinet minister and a longtime associate of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, was elected Saturday as secretary general of the Gaullist party, the UDR, its highest political post. Mr. Sanguinetti replaces Alain Peyrefitte.

16,000 Japanese Protest U.S. Ship

TOKYO, Oct. 8 (UPI).—More than 16,000 persons demonstrated at Yokosuka yesterday to protest the U.S. aircraft carrier Midway's using that city as its home port, police said. The Midway's arrival at Yokosuka Friday was greeted by two demonstrations involving about 6,000 persons.

Union members and students marched to the main gate of the U.S. Navy base in Yokosuka. There the students, wearing helmets and carrying bamboo stakes, clashed with about 2,500 police, reporters said. Five students were arrested.

The rally was sponsored by the Socialist party, the Communist party and the new Buddhist party of Komeito.

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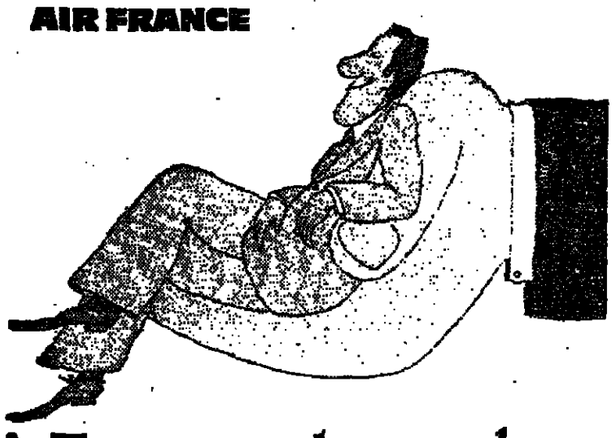
What they came up with is a series of menus that merit the name Grande Cuisine Française.

For example:
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AIR FRANCE



Air France understands

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6— Tuesday, October 9, 1973 *

The Paradoxical Frontiers

Whether the Israelis withheld action because they wanted the political values of having the Arabs strike the first blow, or whether they were taken by surprise, it is clear that Israel was better able to exercise restraint or withstand a sudden onslaught because of the frontiers won in 1967. The Golan Heights, beyond Galilee, and the big ditch of the Suez Canal, with all of Sinai behind it, provide room for maneuver and mobilization which was largely lacking six years ago.

Yet neither the Golan Heights nor the Suez Canal prevented a renewal of the war, and, in fact, may have assured it. Thus the Arab breach of the cease-fire served two contradictory ends: It dramatized the frustrations caused Egypt and Syria by Israel's refusal to withdraw to the frontiers existing before the six-day war and probably convinced the Israelis of their practical wisdom in holding their military gains.

The Middle Eastern situation is replete with such paradoxes. They are at once sharpened and confused by the religious significance of so much of the territory involved, by the palimpsest of history, that was written and rewritten, sagas of courage and shame over every square inch of it, by conflicts of pride and practical interest that combine to make a tragedy for a whole region.

In theory, it should be possible to work out a practicable solution—one that might satisfy no one completely and leave extremists on each side embittered, but would be acceptable to moderate men and permit the Middle East to work out a rational destiny. This would require Arab acceptance of the state of Israel as a fact, within borders that would make at least a modicum of strategic, topographic and political sense. It would require Israel's acceptance of a large share of responsibility for resettling and compensating Palestinian Arabs uprooted or swallowed up in the wars, as well as of the abandonment of some of the territory taken in 1967.

Unfortunately, the status that has existed precariously over the past six years has given extremists on both sides vested interests in extremism. On the side of Israel, the present frontiers offer lands for settlement and the ingathering of the exiles. To the Arabs, the state of Israel has increasingly become a total enemy, to be eradicated totally—as was the mood in 1948. And while both sides deny the right of outside powers to influence events, both are in fact portions of a complexly knitted international community and neither can fight, or in fact survive, without the rest of the world.

Somehow, the paradoxes, the dilemmas, the contradictions, must be resolved. Their very intensity makes this necessary, as the taut years since 1967, with repeated crises, involving so many nations and so many global interests, plainly show. The worst that could happen would be the hardening of present divisions among the nations outside the Middle East, whatever the motivations behind those divisions. If Tel Aviv, Cairo and Damascus lock themselves into untenable positions, it is for reasons their peoples feel deeply. But that is all the more reason why Washington, Moscow, Peking and the rest should show statesmanship, rather than gamesmanship.

Oily Diplomacy

The politics of oil undoubtedly played an influential role in the strategic considerations entering into the Egyptian-Syrian attack on Israel. It is inconceivable that those who planned the military incursions did not count on the leverage they might expect from the West's need for Arab oil—a need highlighted by the fact that representatives of the major oil companies are meeting in Vienna for price discussions with six chief producing countries, five of them Arab states.

What Cairo and Damascus must want is to have the Vienna meeting turn into a confrontation in which the threat of a slowdown or halt in Arab oil exports would force the United States to alter its Middle East policy, with a "tilt" toward the Arabs and away from Israel.

An initial warning shot directed at Washington came from Iraq just after the Egyptian-Syrian offensive. It took the form of an announcement by Baghdad that it had taken over Exxon and Mobil oil interests in that country.

Back in 1967 at the time of the six-day war, when fuel shortages were far less critical, there was action as well as rhetoric in the effort to use oil as a political weapon. Then, for varying periods of weeks or months, the principal Arab oil producers almost completely halted petroleum production, tanker loadings and pipeline usage. This political employment of oil failed because the West then had excess productive capacity and tankers, and the oil companies were able to redeploy supply sources and transport routes.

Neither the United States nor other powers can submit to oil blackmail, despite the much tighter situation that now prevails. Some users of Middle East oil have been seeking to establish national stockpiles that would cushion for a time the shock of any interruption in the flow. But what has been really needed—and is even more needed now—is an explicit organization for co-ordinating the resources of the major consumers, in effect a defensive cartel of oil-using nations to reply to the *de facto* cartel of the producers.

Arab petroleum coercion, if it is attempted now, can only be met by sharing the West's resources and imposing sacrifices on all in order to make tolerable the difficulties of those nations that are most vulnerable. The United States would have to do much of the needed sharing. The alternative of surrender to Arab oil blackmail—should it be attempted—would in the long run cost the West far more economically and politically than the first installment the Arabs demand: the end of Israel's secure existence as a sovereign nation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Mideast Fighting

The Arab-Israeli conflict has flared up again. Nobody knows who provoked the dangerous fighting, but what for? It is certain that the battle was against a worldwide trend toward détente. The main reason that the Arab-Israeli conflict has not been settled is that both sides believed the only solution of the conflict is by force. We urge the belligerents to arrange a cease-fire as soon as possible. Simultaneously we expect the United States and the Soviet Union to take positive action toward a peaceful solution to the Mideast problems—to show that détente is not only for them.

—From the Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo).

* * *

This time the Arabs started it. Of that there can be no reasonable doubt. It may well be true that Israel was planning some punitive action against Syria for the alleged involvement of the Syrian-controlled guerrilla organization in the Vienna kidnapping of Sept. 29. This threat could have provoked the Syrian and Egyptian troop buildups (as a similar threat did in May, 1967). But Israel could hardly have chosen to attack on two fronts simultaneously before its armed forces (the bulk of which are part-time) were even mobilized. It is clear that the Egyptians, who in 1967 felt the devastating effect of a surprise attack, were determined that this time they would get in their blow first and as far as possible have the force of surprise on their side...

So once again the Middle East is plunged into large-scale bloodshed and destruction. That is a tragedy for all concerned and those who took the decision to do it—presumably President Sadat and President Assid—bear a heavy responsibility. There is no comfort for anyone in this affair...

—From the Times (London).

* * *

The war is being fought on Arab soil, and in a larger sense Israel has provoked this war by not adopting a more flexible attitude in negotiating a peace settlement...

—From the Hindustan Times (New Delhi).

* * *

Israel is the aggressor in the current Mideast fighting and it is being commanded and wire-pulled by the U.S. imperialists. The Vietnamese people severely condemn the aggression being made by the Israeli reactionaries, henchmen of the U.S. imperialists...

—From Nhan Dan (Hanoi).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 9, 1898

MADRID—The government has resolved that the Philippine prisoners held by Spain shall be repatriated, also the Negro soldiers who came here from Cuba. Gen. Jaudenes has made communication to the Spanish government giving his opinion that if Spain returns the Philippine prisoners, Gen. Aguinaldo will give up the Spanish. There is some astonishment that the chief of the staff of the Spanish army in Puerto Rico has begged to be retired, as he wishes to reside in the island.

Fifty Years Ago

October 9, 1923

ROME—All the Fascisti who took part in the march on Rome last year will be decorated with a special medal which will be issued during the celebrations of the first anniversary of that event this month. A diploma signed by Signor Mussolini will accompany the medal. Meanwhile, in Berlin a duty of 27,000,000 marks on every pack of playing cards and of 237,000 marks on every kilogram of salt are among the latest fiscal measures taken by the government to meet the financial situation.



'Face It, WE'RE the Trouble Spots Now'

The Middle East: Back to War

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—No one can take comfort from the latest outbreak of fighting in the Near East. The surprise attack on the highest of holy days has given Israel just cause for devastating retaliation against Egypt and Syria.

New bitterness will be sowed, and perhaps more Arab territories annexed. As a result, the time ripe for settlement will be postponed for years, and the whole world will be the loser.

It didn't have to be that way. The Arabs had developed a coordinated strategy that, if followed with patience, gave promise of a negotiated settlement on favorable terms.

Oil Weapon

President Anwar Sadat of Egypt had accommodated his policies to take in tow the whole range of Arab states from the radical governments in Libya and Iraq to the medieval regime in Saudi Arabia. For the first time, it became possible to supplement the pressure of the Palestinian commandos with the so-called "oil weapon."

The threat of oil shortages was clearly causing Europe and Japan to look more sympathetically on the Arab cause. Exasperation with Israel was evident in the pattern of voting at the United Nations, and in reactions to terrorist blackmail. It speaks volumes that Austria, a country not exactly free of guilt for its Nazi past, would make a deal with the terrorists at the expense of Jewish emigration from Russia to Israel.

Even the United States was beginning to feel the pressure. President Nixon's comment on the Near East at his news conference of Sept. 5 centered on the proposition that "both sides are at fault." That even-handed dismissal by its only protector could hardly give satisfaction in Israel.

Slippery Slope

Especially since the new Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger, is a German Jewish refugee with hang-ups about Israel familiar to those of us who are American Jews. The Israelis figured, not wrongly, I believe, that once they were drawn into negotiations, Mr. Kissinger would ram concessions down their throats.

So all the Arabs had to do was wait for the negotiating hour to come round. At the point, the Israelis were on the wrong end of the slippery slope. The outcome would have been almost complete Israeli pullback from the land taken during the six-day war.

The attack last weekend forfeited all these potential Arab gains. Outsiders, easy in the safety of distance, may reserve judgment about who started what, and speculate about possible Arab motives. But the Israelis are at the hot gates, and they have had a hot reaction expressed in the baptism of the fighting as the "Holy Day War."

What the Israelis know is that they took heavy casualties from an attack that came at a time when Arab fortunes were on the rise and confirmed the worst fears of the Israeli hawks. Premier Golda Meir and most of her ministers will now be more than ever convinced that the Arab intent is to annihilate Israel. They will thus stop fighting now only after having achieved an outcome tougher on the Arabs than the outcome in 1967.

Militarily that means destruction of the fighting forces of Egypt and Syria. The battle will be carried in a terrible way to both countries. Their bases for missile, air and armored forces will be wiped out. The only question is how far Iseraelis penetrate across the Suez Canal and down the road to Damascus.

Diplomatically, the annexationists in Israeli politics will be powerfully advanced. The Israeli hold over Sinai and Gaza will be tightened, and Syrian territory along the Golan Heights will almost surely be taken for good.

Deceived

The American government, for once, has recognized these realities. The slow approach of the UN Security Council is an exercise in mesmerizing world opinion. The President and Secretary of State Kissinger, who was deceived by the Arabs in his initial contacts at the UN, are buying time for the Israelis to do the job.

But no one should assume that the fruit of these actions is going to be sweet. New humiliation is not apt to remove the Arabs from their favorite niche in the world of unreality. Despite President Nixon's appeal, the Soviet Union, under competitive pressure from China, will probably continue support for the Arab cause. So Israel will probably be more isolated than ever, and the United States more lonely in its support.

The one peace possible in the Near East—the peace of forgetfulness — is accordingly further away than ever. It is symbolic of what has happened that the fighting took place near Gadara by the Sea of Galilee, of which it was written: "And behold, the whole herd rushed down the steep bank into the sea, and perished in the waters."

Why Pay More?

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—On an income of more than $200,000, Richard M. Nixon paid $792.81 in federal income tax for 1970. The next year he paid $878.03. Those figures, published in the Providence Journal-Bulletin, have not been challenged. They are about the same as a family of three with an income of $7,500 to $8,500 would ordinarily have paid.

How could the President earn so much and pay so little tax? The answer is that, like others in the higher brackets, he claimed large deductions. The largest was apparently for a claimed charitable contribution: the gift of some of his personal papers to the national archives.

But there is a cloud over that deduction. Some tax experts believe that the transfer of Nixon papers to the archives did not qualify as a deductible gift. At the very least there were oddities about the transaction that make the tale worth telling.

Tax Reform

Until 1969, a president or other eminent persons who gave their papers to the nation got large tax benefits. They could deduct their full market value—what an expert thought they would bring if sold to collectors. Then, in the Tax Reform Act of 1969, Congress virtually eliminated such deductions. That section of the act became effective on July 25, 1969.

In March of that year, when the reform was widely anticipated, large quantities of Nixon's pre-presidential papers were moved from the White House to the National Archives. They filled 1,217 cubic feet of boxes. A "deed" purported to give certain of those papers to the United States. But it was a curious deed, and a curious gift.

1. At the end of the deed there was typed, "Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States of America." But the document was actually signed by the President's deputy counsel, Edward L. Morgan. According to a notary's statement, he signed on April 21, 1969, but the document was dated March 27, 1969.

2. Nixon did not sign his own purported deed. Nor, to this day, has anyone from the General Services Administration signed the document to indicate acceptance. An official GSA handbook cites the requirement of both signatures on deeds of presidential papers; when Nixon made an undoubted gift of other papers a year earlier, both he and a GSA official signed the deed.

3. No one at the National Archives ever heard of this purported deed until April, 1970, when it arrived there. Until then it was held in California by a private lawyer of Nixon's.

4. The supposed deed did not describe the actual papers being given. It said they would be listed later, after "final sorting, classification and appraising."

5. An appraiser named Ralph Newman selected 392 cubic feet of documents out of the original 1,217 as the "gift," and put their value at $570,000. Newman said he completed the detailed valuation in early 1970 and could have had no way of knowing the figure in April, 1969.

6. The National Archives learned precisely which papers were said to constitute the gift in a letter from Newman of March 27, 1970.

This story was first told in articles by Nick Kotz in The Washington Post last June. A Washington organization called Tax Analysts and Advocates took an interest. It sought and eventually obtained from the GSA copies of many of the documents involved, including the deed; these confirmed the main facts.

The tax group analyzed the applicable law. It concluded that the President had not made a valid gift of these papers before the deadline of July 25, 1969. Its reasoning can be only briefly summarized.

The National Archives accepts papers both for storage and as gifts. The mere moving of Nixon's papers in March, 1969, was not clearly one or the other. To be a gift there had to be a legal document of transfer: a valid deed. But this deed was never signed by the supposed donor, and never delivered to the archives until long after the critical date.

Tax cases also indicate that a gift is not legally made until it is accepted. In this case the GSA has not shown its acceptance by a signature.

Control Issue

Finally, a donor who keeps effective control of the property has not really given it away. The fact that the particular documents here were not even selected before July 25, 1969, indicates that control had not then passed to the GSA.

Tax Analysts and Advocates urged the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Donald C. Alexander, to have the President's tax returns audited on this issue. The statute of limitations has passed for the 1969 tax year, but the $570,000 deduction was so large that it was almost certainly spread forward into the 1970 and 1971 returns—accounting in good part for the nominal Nixon tax payments in those years.

Commissioner Alexander is still considering what to do about the curious affair of the President's papers. It could not be easy for him to scrutinize a President's tax return, but the alternative is to increase the already dangerous cynicism of ordinary people who cannot avoid their tax—and who pay Richard Nixon's salary.

Letters

What Went Wrong?

Re "Agony of the Americas" by Graham Hovey (IHT, Sept. 20):

What went wrong with the Alliance for Progress? As one who worked in Latin America in the '60s, the difference between President Kennedy's eloquent rhetoric so evident at Punta del Este and what finally happened can in part be answered by careful scrutiny of the machinery of its implementation. No one familiar with the State Department and its erstwhile companion, AID, and their modus operandi for the "Alianza" could possibly dream that anything else other than what has happened was in the cards.

Example: much of the AID budget in Uruguay was spent on a labor program the strategy of which was to break Communist control of the labor unions. Never mind that this control had been established through democratic process; AID financed the importation of third-party nationals whose task it was to get employed in Uruguayan factories, buy votes and otherwise stimulate dissatisfaction with labor leadership and, when the moment was right, call an election to oust them. That particular tactic hardly strikes me as consistent with "free men working through the institution of representative democracy"...

DELWIN A. ROY.

Cairo.

Louis McRedmond From Dublin:

The Irish are not impossible, just suspicious.

DUBLIN.—The British, in their heyday, used to speak of their far-flung possessions as "the Empire on which the sun never sets." It took an Irishman, the old parliamentarian Tim Healy, to put the claim in perspective. "The Lord," he said, "wouldn't trust them in the dark." The atavistic suspicion of perfidious Albion still lurks deep in the Irish soul. Fifty years of independence did little to erode it. Some, indeed, would argue that it gained new life from the official version of history sponsored by the state, a simplified scenario of goodies and baddies in which the rapacious English stole, mauled, slaughtered and perjured their way into seizing the fair lands of the noble, brave, poetic and saintly Irish. Conor Cruise O'Brien, now a government minister, had in mind this received version of the past when he made his famous comment last year on the IRA bombing of the British paratroop headquarters. "Were the seeds of Aldershot," he mused, "planted in some Irish schoolroom?"

The trouble with mythology is that it rests on a stratum of truth. Eliminate hindsight, allow for a measure of goodwill, acknowledge the quarrelsomeness of the Irish themselves, and you are left nonetheless with a sorry record of oppression and mismanagement to sum up the story of the English in Ireland. The justice at the heart of the Irish folk-memory was conceded by Winston Churchill when he wrote: "Upon all of us there still lies 'the curse of Cromwell.'" Men less endowed with vision rule in Britain today. They hector the Irish for remembering old ills too long: fair comment, perhaps, but scarcely designed to work conversion. More dangerously, they brush aside as quaint emotion the Irish sense of history. It is not "practical." It is not "politics." It can safely be ignored . . . or so they seem to think. The mundane practicality of Whitehall fell into a pit of its own digging this summer and for several weeks put in jeopardy the cautious concord hammered together between Dublin and London.

Littlejohn Case

We shall probably never know the whole facts of the Littlejohn business. Probably, there is little enough behind it. What we do know is that the brothers Keith and Kenneth Littlejohn are English; in August they were convicted by a Dublin court upon a charge of bank robbery; in their defense they pleaded that their activities in Ireland had the approval of the British government; the British, in turn, admitted that one of them had been interviewed by a junior minister from the department of Lord Carrington, Her Majesty's secretary of defense; the contact was made, said the British, because it seemed that information was on offer about the IRA. With British lives at stake in Northern Ireland, said Lord Carrington and Prime Minister Heath, information would be taken from whatever source it came. Fine. Practical. Politically sensible. And in its effect on Irish opinion, disastrous. The ancient suspicion bubbled up and boiled over. Tim Healy would have recognized its phrasing: The English were at their tricks again, spying, subverting, instigating trouble. People recalled that an Irish policeman had been found guilty a few months earlier of passing documents to British intelligence. People remembered the unexplained bombs which had killed Dublin citizens last winter. "Of course the Brits did it," I was told. "It hangs together; it's all of a piece, it's typical." The comments came, not from extremists or scare-mongers, but from white-collared persons eminent in their professions: an architect, a civil servant, a barrister.

It was, I repeat, suspicion. Unargued suspicion. There was no evidence. In the cold light of reason it must be doubted that even the most obtuse of British politicians would descend to bank raids and bombing to discredit the IRA—who would, of course, automatically be blamed but who have long ago discredited themselves without foreign assistance in the eyes of the people of the Republic. The Englishman was right who told me that the public reaction was "the old demonology come to life." What he failed to see was the responsibility of his own government in calling it up from the depths of the Irish subconscious. To be sure, every nation collects intelligence a engages in spying. But a w nation calculates the consequen before it embarks on any act The British neglected to cal late. At the practical level it they forgot that spies get cau in Ireland—not because we clever, but because we are a sm community in which strai behavior rarely passes unnot ed: as the Nazis discovered dur the war when we picked every agent they sent in, a f ruefully acknowledged in German foreign policy docume later published by the Allies. more serious British miscalcu tion was of a different or The consequences of being can were certain to stir awake subliminal anglophobia. Nowh in the world more than in land must British intentions seen to be the purest of the p Nowhere is the plummy s righteousness of the Home Co ties less acceptable. In short, information was worth the p of getting it.

'Irish Question'

There were English politici for whom the Irish reaction not matter. They, too, miscal lated. They forgot that "Irish Question" is a Brit Question also: else why all th soldiers in the North? Brit and Ireland each have an terest in finding the Answer. that end Premier Liam Cosgr and Prime Minister Heath edged their way towards laboration, with the Irish porting the British-devised sembly in Belfast and the Bri formally admitting the "I dimension" of the problem. is the road to solution, the solution in sight, designed to controversy off the streets into a political meeting-ho The Littlejohn affair threate for a time to block it as effect ly as an exploding mine bl a border backroad. The I government had no choice to serve a stern "cut out spying" protest on the Brit The British had no choice to justify themselves as best could. In each country the partisan" approach, in which position parties give broad b ing to government policy Northern Ireland, took a k The British Labor party tet demanded explanations. Irish Fianna Fail party suf a mini-crisis when its la former Premier Jack L publicly considered resigning cause of a lapse of memory contacts he had with the Br in the early stages of the a

The episode, for the mo seems to be closed. What c it was the visit of Prime ister Heath to Dublin last m It was mildly historic, the time since independence th British head of government officially to the Republic. It be that we preened ours unduly in seeing it as an ac penance—although it had penitential aspect, since the long talks with Mr. Cosgr were held at the military airf where the British prime m ister's plane touched down. was not that we wanted to c ceal the country from him; just seemed a reasonable secu precaution.

Insensitivity

The very stress I place British insensitivity betrays own infection with the ancl demonology. Let my emphs stand without further elaborat to reveal the reverse of the c the Irish excess of sensitiv Incomprehension breeds in t meeting of opposites. Out o springs prejudice, each believ the worst of the other. If would understand the tensions the "Irish Question" take for your starting-point rat than political failure or civil order, the mere symptoms what stirs the hearts of m The lesson, I suspect, is u versal. A hard lesson, for th who must learn. The Brit show a concern which may close to contrition, yet my Engl friend still wonders why they so bad a press in Ireland summer. The Irish have dug the roots of their own sho coming by pledging the state reform the teaching of hist in the schools. But bombs exploding in London now. are skeptical at the readiness Scotland Yard to attribute th to the IRA. It is a less th confident skepticism, though, the seeds that sprouted at Ald shot fell from a mighty scatte ing.

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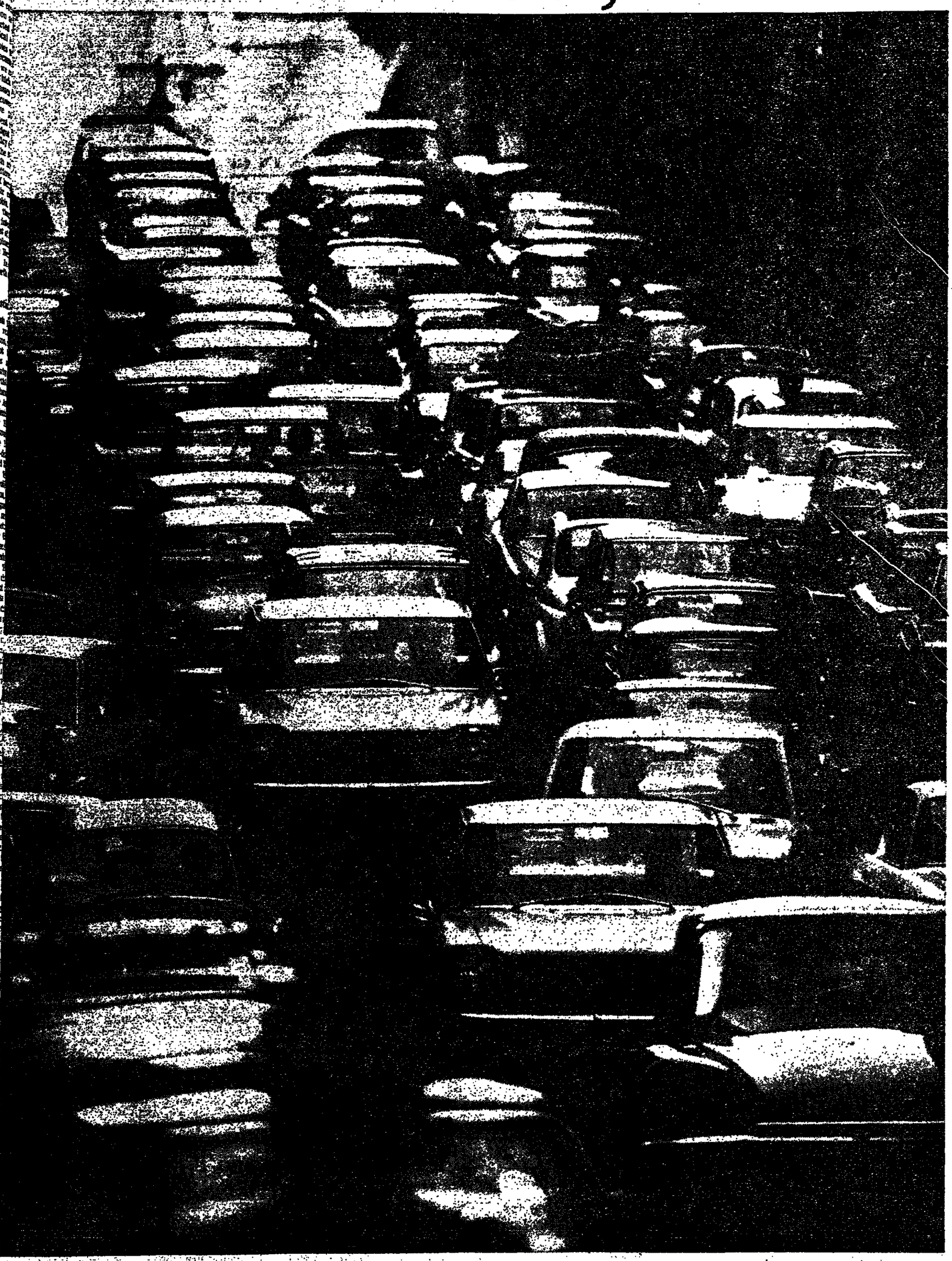
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The problem isn't merely the number of cars in our cities, it's the cars themselves.



Over the last ten years, the average European car has become longer, wider and more powerful. The growth happened undramatically, a little every year. But over the 10 years the change has been enormous. Where once it might have taken 50 cars to make a traffic jam, today less than 40 cars can do the same job.

With so many cars in our cities, however, what's needed aren't cars that are getting larger.

What's needed are cars that are getting smaller.

And that's precisely what we at Fiat are making.

We're developing cars that give you more room inside while taking up less room outside, cars that can park in smaller spaces rather than large ones, cars that can manoeuvre in tight traffic situations, and cars that cost less to maintain.

In brief, we're making cars that run counter to the trend that most European cars are following.

The Fiat 127 and 128, for example, are shorter outside than other cars in their class. Yet they are roomier inside than some American cars that are as much as 1 metre longer outside. Astoundingly, 80% of the space in the 127 and 128 is devoted to passengers and luggage, and only 20% of the space is for the engine.

Likewise, the Fiat 124 and 132 are shorter outside than almost anything in their class, yet they're roomier inside than many of Europe's "luxury" cars.

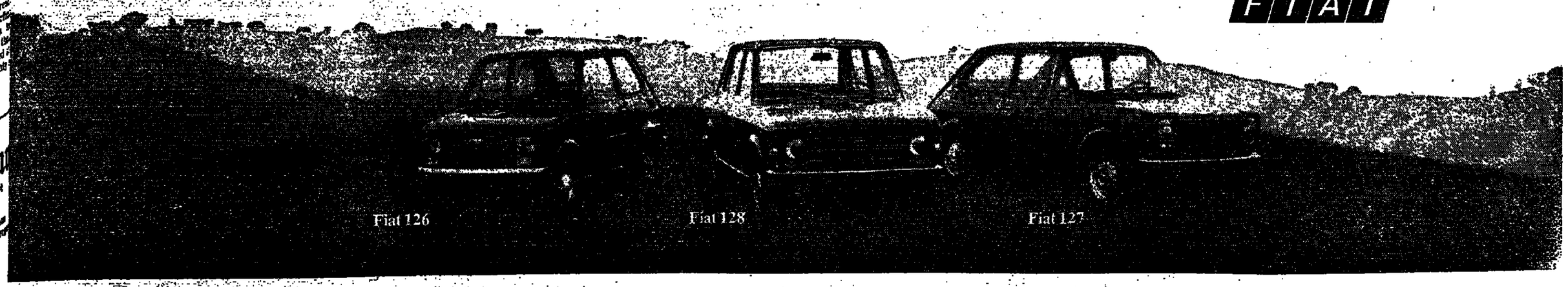
The engines in the Fiat 127 and 128 are not large, but they more than make up for their lack of size in efficiency. Each car has a transverse-mounted engine that's capable of a top speed of 140 km/h and a cruising speed of 120 or 125 km/h with no strain. Each has acceleration characteristic of cars several hundred cubic centimetres larger. Yet each will get about 14 km per litre of fuel.

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As a rule, any Fiat you buy will handle remarkably well, too. Even beyond what you might expect from small cars. This is due in part to a number of engineering features that you don't normally find in cars of their price. In the Fiat 127 and 128 there are such things as front-wheel drive, front disk brakes, all independent suspension and now, servo-assisted brakes on the 128.

Most important, all our Fiats deal realistically with the driving problems we have in our cities today, which is rare, indeed.

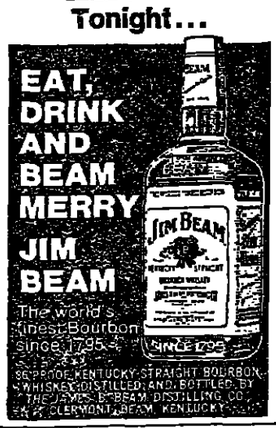
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ART IN PARIS

Dubuffet's Refuge in Irony

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Oct. 8 (IHT).—It must be fairly obvious by now that the anti-culture of yesterday is the culture of today. In 1944 the first exhibition of a 43-year-old wine merchant named Jean Dubuffet created a wave of scandal—a reaction one is tempted to consider rather quaint in the perspectives of the present day, especially since a vast retrospective of his work has just opened at the Grand Palais (to Dec. 30).

Dubuffet was not a newcomer to art when his 1944 show opened. He had been addicted to it since his youth and, like Mark Twain in respect to smoking, had given it up a number of times before bursting onto the scene.

His ideas were basically what would now be termed anti-cultural. He believed in an art devoid of know-how and maintained that anyone could be an artist. He subsequently started collecting works by self-taught creators and thereby defined a new artistic category which he called *art brut* (raw art).

At the outset, he followed a line not far removed from the art of children and of psychotics. In this he no doubt gave a cue to the artists who created the Cobra movement some four years later.

His first works were simple and schematic on the representational level, with a dense orchestration of colors: human figures, houses, cows—the subject itself was not particularly significant. In time he turned more and more to an exploration of materials and texture, mixing sand and gravel, vegetable elements and other substances less easily identified into his painting.

The most interesting period to my mind was that devoted to rough, generally earth-colored *surfaces without any subject* at all or possibly representing a table whose surface virtually coincides with that of the painting itself. Here we lose sight of the anecdotal and more provocative aspect of Dubuffet's work and accede to a more thoughtful level of his sensibility.

The last 10 years of his work have been dominated by a sequence of pieces that are like immense and meticulous doodles. There is something about them—their rhythm and their obsessional quality—that is reminiscent of radio scrambling. Paintings, drawings, polystyrene sculptures tirelessly repeat the jigsaw assemblage of red, blue and black lines and surfaces in a predominantly white field.

Out of them, through them emerges a figure or an object, a man, a house, a tree, a table or a chair—but barely identifiable through the dominant, tyrannical pattern. Dubuffet now has a hangar in an old Vincennes cartridge factory filled with great plastic foam figures of this sort.



Dubuffet's "Don Concubazar" at the Grand Palais in Paris.

What is, above all, apparent in all his work is a preoccupation with the problems of art, its means and its role, and an ironical approach to his own production. Behind this a certain form of sensibility does appear, a pleasure in texture and in the most banal objects. But Dubuffet's work more or less consistently strikes me as polemical and defensive.

Rhetorical Stamp

Much of what he does has a rhetorical stamp to it. Dubuffet's icons are usually there to make a point. His figure of a woman does not so much tell us something on the subject of woman. It is a statement on the usual representation of woman in art—a statement about art. Any rhetoric is built, in part at least, on clichés. The graphic style *adopted* by Dubuffet is of that order.

Now once you start in such a vein all your subsequent statements will tend to be taken in the same light. And Dubuffet has encouraged people to take *him for a polemical iconoclast* by his writing on art: "There is only one climate that is favorable to artistic creation, that of permanent revolution." Dubuffet plays a lot. He exercises his analytical wit. He somehow saves himself from exposure by turning his fears into derision.

Fastidious humor is something he cultivates, and his doodle universe has points in common with the meaningless poems he occasionally writes. The aesthetic curiosities arising out of this sort of work do not quite delete the anxiety they at once express and reject.

Dubuffet's work is satisfying in many respects. Yet at the same time this viewer, at least, feels unsatisfied in the end. I think it is because the artist does not definitely break the limits of his form. Instead his world suddenly loses breadth. In the '50s Dubuffet had succeeded in reaching beyond himself and his language. But apparently the '60s brought a baffling obstacle. Was it his official integration into France's cultural heritage by a retrospective exhibition of his work at the Musée des Arts Décoratifs in 1960? That could have posed a problem to the man who, in 1968, was to publish a book entitled "Asphyxiante Culture." But at his best Dubuffet is much more than the debunker of established values.

His recent work, according to his own statements, seems to aim at breaking down our habitual construction of reality. One may accept that, or one may view the stubborn, endless doodles of which he has become the entrepreneur as the pastime of a man who has taken an ultimate refuge in irony.

BALLET IN PARIS

Troupe Shapes Up for 'Giselle'

By David Stevens

PARIS, Oct. 8 (IHT).—The current series of performances of "Giselle" at the Paris Opéra has been given an added gloss in the past week by the appearance in the main roles of two stars from the Bolshoi, but the real news is that these performances find the Paris company itself in its best shape since heaven knows when.

Not that Ekaterina Maximova and Vladimir Vasiliev did not provide a full share of technical and dramatic excitement, but neither one is ideally suited to this ballet either by physical or temperamental endowment. Maximova is a most beguiling peasant in *Act I, but altogether* too healthy and solid and unethereal a figure for Act II. Vasiliev, on the other hand, is less than convincing as the nobleman of the opening scenes, while his desperate *Albrecht of Act II* is overwhelming simply on the basis of prodigal expenditure of one of the most powerful techniques in dance today.

The Choreography

What remains is considerable—the dramatically coherent choreography of Alicia Alonso, the rich decors and costumes of Thierry Bosquet, the sensitively judged lighting of Serge Apruzzese, and above all the splendid ensemble of the corps in the *ballet blanc* sequences of the *second act and the pas de dix* that Alonso has very convincingly put in the place of the pesant pas de deux of the first a

As a bonus and curtain-rai for the revival of this "Giselle *Miss Alonso has also* choreographed that curious "Pas Quatre" that is at once a bi of balletic in-joke and on other hand a great opportun for personal display and riva on the part of the four balle nas. The acting of four exce ingly vain *prime ballerine absolute* was amusing, and No Pontois's fluidity, Nenon T bon's strength, Christiane Vi si's grace and Josefina Mend poise made this excerpt fr ballet and art history the gratiating tour de force that should be.

MUSIC IN GERMANY

Gotz Friedrich's Surprising 'Don Giovanni'

By Paul Moor

HAMBURG (IHT)—When Gotz Friedrich's long years of apprenticeship and mastery at East Berlin's Komische Oper came to an end a little over a year ago, several of the world's *leading opera houses sought his* abundant talents as a stage director. The Hamburg State Opera won out, signing him to a four-year contract as chief stage director. Because of his still growing reputation as the hottest operatic stage director of his generation, opera connoisseurs not only in Hamburg eagerly awaited his debut here. With "Don Giovanni," Mr. Friedrich may have surprised them, but he hardly has disappointed them.

Because of his East German origins, many Westerners have oversimplified matters by rubber-stamping Mr. Friedrich as a "revolutionary." At least in connection with this new production of "Don Giovanni," he has proven himself almost a conservative.

The production, in general, lacks surprises or shocks.

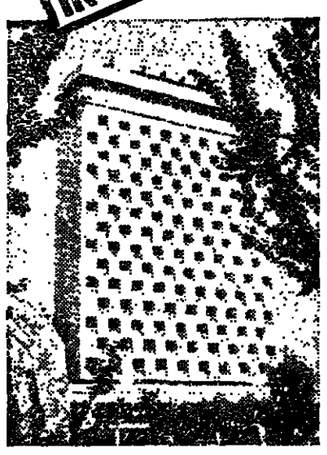
With not a single Italian in his cast and assuredly not many Italian-speakers in the audience, Mr. Friedrich has illogically chosen to alienate this work for *his audience by violating German* tradition and offering it to them in Italian instead of German. He claims that no existing German translation does justice to the original; one wonders why he himself didn't make a new one, as he has repeatedly done with other operas. He also points out that he had summaries of the plot and literal prose translations made available to Hamburg opera-goers well in advance. The fact remains that his cast sang, with varying lack of mastery, a language foreign both to them and to their auditors, and this hardly furthers communication or assimilation of a stage work.

In the title role, Bernd Weikl, 28, not only sings impressively but provides a welcome com to those exponents of this whose estate in life makes don come across as a dirty man. The Polish tenor Wie Ochman also stood out, espec in his almost insolently mastery of those hellish lit problems in "Il mio tesc which he sang at a perfe leisurely tempo. Stafford D as Leporello, Franz Grundh as Masetto, and Harald Sta as the commendatore displa both vocal and histrionic mast

Of the women, Julia Var Ihloff as Zerlina most de guished herself; neither Gwyn Jones as Donna Anna nor Ed Saunders as Donna Elvira was quite at ease in their roles as towards the end of the even Horst Stein conducted, at fir quite listlessly, and repeat *had trouble keeping his in* together. All in all, a fla evening, but, like all Mr. Fr rich's productions, an interes one.

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'Needlepoint for Men' By Roosevelt Grier

By Judy Klemesrud

NEW YORK (NYT).—There he sat, by the window in his Navarro Hotel suite, working on the needlepoint design of a wide-eyed knock-kneed green frog. He pulled the thread through the canvas, deftly, gently, and somehow it seemed hard to believe that this was really Roosevelt (Rosey) Grier, 6 feet 5 inches, *300 pounds, and formerly one of* the famed, ferocious front four of the New York Giants.

But it turns out he was really a tough defensive tackle who used to get the dry heaves before every game. A gentle Giant, a Ferdinand the Bull with a daisy in his mouth.

And now, the 40-year-old tackle-turned-entertainer had come to New York to talk about his folksily-written new book, "Rosey Grier's Needlepoint for Men," published by Walker and Co. It costs $10.

"I do it 'cause it's easy," Rosey said of his hobby, as his free-spirited, 23-month-old son, Roosevelt Kennedy Grier, better known as "Li'l Ro," rolled on the floor at his feet.

"It's something anyone can do, if they just want to," he added. "You can have a lot of fun with it, jive around with it, and just relax with it. I get keyed up a lot, you know, and I can sit and do something like this and kind of get away from it all. Pretty soon you're just into those little holes, man."

Rosey, who was a Los Angeles Ram when he ended his 13-year professional football career in 1967, started doing needlepoint a few years ago as "a joke," after hanging around a Beverly Hills needlepoint shop called Jebba's, where a woman friend of his worked.

At first he got a lot of kidding, he said, especially from his pro football friends who thought that any publicity about Rosey's interest in needlepoint would be demeaning to the professional athlete's he-man image.

"I am too into myself to let anything like that bother me," Rosey said, in the soft, slow drawl he acquired as a youngster in his native Cuthbert, Ga., where he was one of 11 children of a farmer. "I know who I am, which is a heavy trip, because a *lot of people don't know.*"

More Acceptable

Today, he said, many of his fellow ex-athletes who kidded him are now doing needlepoint themselves, including Ben Wilson, Alvin Hall and Rossie Johnson.

Why does he think it's more acceptable today for men to admit such things?

"It was always acceptable," he replied. "Men are just becoming more willing to step forth. Yesterday, I was on a television show with a man who dared to admit he was a homosexual (Dr. Howard J. Brown, the John V. Lindsay administration's first health services administrator). I thought it was great. He is what he is."

Out of more than 200 needlepoint stitches, Rosey said he used only two: the continental and the basket-weave. The most difficult part about learning the art, he said, was "threading the needle. One time it took me a half hour."

His hobby has resulted in a plethora of needlepoint items in the Grier home in Brentwood, Calif., including a wall hanging that says "Peace and Love," a *suede-backed pillow decorated* with two Bengal tigers, a tennis racket cover, and another pillow decorated with a caricature of Rosey Grier.

Besides his needlepoint, Rosey also writes and records songs, acts in movies ("Skyjacked" and "The Thing With Two Heads"), once was host on a syndicated television talk show and is now a regular guest on the TV talk show circuit.

Rosey, who helped capture Sirhan B. Sirhan in the kitchen of the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles when Sen. Robert Kennedy was assassinated, remains close to the Kennedy family.

"I gave little John Kennedy one of my books the other night," he said, "and I'm sending one to Caroline. I'm also sending one to Ethel. I decided if I sent one to all of the Kennedys, the kid would go through its first printing."



The New York Times

Roosevelt (Rosey) Grier at work on needlepoint.

Your body is 8 hours slow

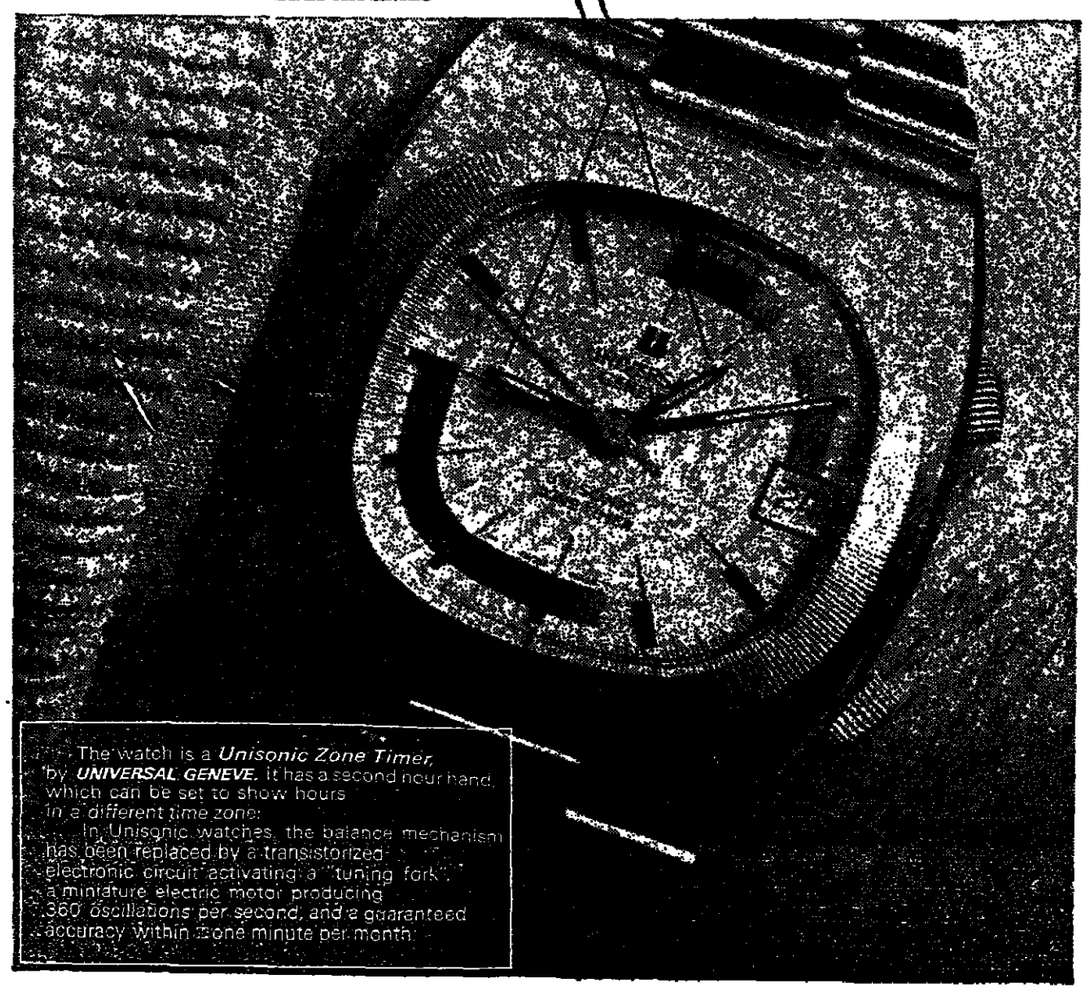
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DINING IN ITALY

Where the Antipasto Is Smorgasbord

By Naomi Barry

ROME, Oct. 8 (IHT).—The *stuffed peppers of Al Ceppo* are the glory of its antipasto array.

At a recent lunch I had been alerted to their cosmic role.

"If everything material in the *world were destroyed," went the* parlor game, "what would you salvage that you could carry in your head?"

"Theorem of Pythagoras," said a visiting New Yorker, Dr. Norman Rosenthal. "Well-Tempered Clavichord," said Mrs. Rosenthal and a Rome musician, Jo Rollino, in unison.

Said Dr. Enrica Pastore, Rome's leading anesthetist, "I would take a recipe for peperoni ripieni."

On its large rectangular tray of peperoni ripieni, Al Ceppo had an assortment of red, yellow and green peppers. Cut in half and hollowed, they were filled with a stuffing which seemed a borrow from cannelloni but suited them well.

Cooked spinach was minced fine and mixed with an equal quantity of fresh white ricotta cheese. The two elements were bound together with a raw egg and seasoned with salt, pepper, grated parmesan, and chopped Roman mint. Into the *oven for 20 or* 30 minutes, and civilization has a cornerstone for reconstruction.

Many restaurants throughout Italy provide dazzling displays of antipasti. Usually you admire them as you walk past and then order pasta. Because, once seated at the table, it is too hard to explain to the waiter which items on the other side of the room you would like to investigate.

Al Ceppo intelligently treats its antipasto buffet as a Scandinavian smorgasbord. The customer takes his plate and helps himself. Multiple choice demands the opportunity to look and linger.

Among the approximately 30 dishes are both singles and combinations of tomatoes, rice, raw vegetables, eggs, cheese, sausage. Eggplant—the poor man's beefsteak—is presented in a number of ways. Two of them rival the stuffed peppers in popularity.

Thin slices of peeled eggplant are sanfeed and told to act like crêpes. Each slice is spread with a bechamel sauce to which has been added a little chopped ham, chopped hardboiled egg, miniature cubes of gruyère, grated parmesan and fresh basil. The slices are then folded over and placed side by side in a baking dish. The ensemble gets a drizzle of tomato sauce, a sprinkle of grated parmesan and into the oven.

In the second version, the eggplant is *unpeeled but sliced* almost as paper thin as prosciutto. The topping consists of tomato, anchovy, mozzarella and parmesan moistened with a little broth. These are oven-baked and delicious hot, tepid or cold.

Off the Tourist Circuit

Although Al Ceppo is about two blocks from the Borghese, it is located at the ginning of the Parioli residen area off the tourist circuit. clientèle is almost solidly Ro and numbers few transients, cept for those who are in for a movie production.

The restaurant, whose means The Log, features an fireplace. A man is there constantly, feeding it wood, tossing on the grill lamb ch pork chops, steaks, liver and con, quail, veal chops. The fecca del ceppo is small tender and full of flavor, one the best I have tasted in a co try not noted for its beef.

The pasta specialty is ga garelle del ceppo. The noodles—half the width of fet cine—are coated with a sauce butter, cheese, and cream jaz up with mushrooms, peas, bits of spicy sausage. The second contender in this departm is linguine con peperoni, t noodles with matchsticks of gr peppers.

Al Ceppo, Via Panama 1 (near Piazza Ungheria). Rom Tel.: 86.49.696. Closed Monda Approximate price: 3,500 – 4,0 lire per person, with small carafe of house wine.

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INTERNATIONAL

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1973

Worker Discontent Seen in Europe

Report Urges New Conditions

GENEVA, Oct. 8 (NYT).—The International Labor Organization, a United Nations agency, warns that there are "more signs today that there have been for many years of acute discontent" among European workers.

In a special study for a conference of its European member countries, the ILO said that discontent was rife despite Europe's "impressive progress" in working and living conditions in the last 25 years.

This is expressed in both overt forms of industrial conflict and in such more dramatic ways as absenteeism, rapid labor turnover and poor workmanship.

The report, which is high and in some cases increasing incidence of delinquency, alcoholism and abuse of drugs is also to some extent attributable to a general and widespread feeling of dissatisfaction with conditions of work in modern industrial societies," according to the report signed by ILO director general C. Wilfred Jenks, a Briton.

The report called for a "new look" at policies and practices governing working conditions with the aim of "broadening the scope of the workers' freedom and responsibility at work and generally making the social atmosphere in the workplace more human."

The study was critical of today's general life pattern that begins with a period of education that ends abruptly and permanently for most Europeans on entering their first job "psychologically ill prepared for the often impersonal and highly controlled environment of the workplace."

"At the other end of their lives," the report continued, "they are no less abruptly obliged to enter a period of enforced inactivity, euphemistically known as 'retirement,' for which they have not been psychologically prepared."

Blaming the "inflexibility" of this life pattern for the dissatisfaction, irritation and boredom which it said characterized much of European society, the report urged that a way be found to permit the individual to vary his way of life without "opting out of society or being deprived of an income."

The report will be considered by government, trade-union and employer representatives of 30 countries during a two-week European regional conference in January.

Giovannini Acts to Attract Capital After Large Outflow of Funds

PARIS, Oct. 8 (UPI).—The government moved today to attract foreign funds to France by abolishing restrictive reserve requirements on nonresident accounts.

The move coincided with the finance Ministry's report that the nation's reserves fell 9.41 billion francs (about $2.2 billion) in September to 41.34 billion francs.

The heavy outflow occurred as speculators borrowed francs to sell Deutsche marks.

The latest move, following the resignation of the guilder, was prompted by expectations that the franc would remain weak, making it a good currency in which to have debts, and the mark would be revalued. The speculation was stopped when the Bank of France told the nation's banks to stop lending francs to nonresidents.

Of the total September outflow, 9.34 billion is earmarked as the nation's indebtedness to the European monetary cooperation fund, reflecting the intervention of European central banks to support the franc within the margins of the joint float during the month.

To rebuild its reserves, France is now encouraging foreigners to bring funds into the country by making it profitable for the nation's banks to handle these accounts.

Since March 16, the Bank of France has required banks to freeze, in the form of minimum reserve requirements, the increase in nonresident deposits from the level prevailing on Jan. 4. That meant the banks could not use these deposits to make loans and earn interest and in fact would lose money doing the bookkeeping involved if they accepted such funds.

With that restriction now abolished, banks should have no trouble attracting foreign funds as domestic interest rates—at around 10 percent—are quite competitive with those available elsewhere.

In another move aimed at attracting an inflow of capital, the central bank has also authorized nonresidents to purchase short-term French securities.

Canada-Japan Trade Booms

By William Borders

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Oct. 8 (NYT).—Canada and Japan have lately become each other's second best customers, and signs of the boom in trade are evident all over this graceful Pacific port.

Busloads of Japanese tourists and businessmen crowd the city's hotels. One-fifth of the new cars on British Columbia's highways come from Japan. In the harbor here, ships carrying wheat or copper concentrate to Yokohama and Osaka glide past ships arriving from there with cargoes of automotive equipment and steel.

At the same time, Japanese investment in Canada is also growing fast, most of it still centered here on the West Coast, but more and more as far inland as Ontario.

Japan's investments here have traditionally been in resources, but lately investors have moved into manufacturing and retailing, and their interests now range from a bicycle plant in Manitoba to a luxury hotel in suburban Toronto.

The value of Japanese investments in this country now totals perhaps $300 million. As for trade, the two-way total for last year was $2.2 billion, according to Japanese government figures.

In moving to second place on each other's list of customers (the United States is first in each case), both Japan and Canada are lessening their reliance on the partners assigned them by history and geography—Australia in the case of Japan, and Britain for the Canadians.

When Canada's exports to Japan, which are running more than 80 percent ahead of last year's, surpassed exports to Britain a few months ago, the milestone was a relief to some Canadians who have been concerned that Britain's entry into the Common Market would cause it to forget about Canada.

Although Ottawa is delighted about the emergence of Japan as a major new trading partner, it is worried, too. The concern is that the trade falls into a classic pattern that Canada, a huge rich land with not many people, is struggling to get away from—the export of natural resources and the import of finished products.

"We must lay to rest any attitude that Canada is a storehouse of raw materials and a market for manufactured products—and nothing else," Alastair Gillespie, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, cautioned recently in a speech in Tokyo.

Capital Spending Plans Revised Upward in U.K.

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP-DJ).—Britain's manufacturing industry is expected to increase its capital investment by 6 percent in real terms this year and by about 15 percent next year, the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) said today. The prediction was based on a survey of manufacturers conducted in August and September.

It represents an upward revision of an earlier DTI forecast of capital spending by manufacturers this year. In June, following a company survey in April and May, it predicted an increase of about 5 percent in capital expenditure by manufacturing companies this year and a "strong increase" in 1974.

The government has been making considerable efforts to encourage manufacturers to increase their capital outlays. In 1972 capital spending by manufacturers fell 10 percent in real terms and in 1971 it fell by 7 percent.

The latest survey indicates that the expected increase in capital spending this year by distributive and service industries will be less than anticipated in June. The DTI said it now expects the increase in capital outlays by these industries will be closer to 4 percent than the earlier forecast of 6 percent. Another, but more modest, increase in spending by these industries is expected next year.

European Nations to Create Unified Patent System by 1976

By Douglas Ramsey

BRUSSELS, Oct. 8 (WP).—Twenty-one West European nations have adopted the European Patent Convention, committing themselves to build a unified European patent system by 1976.

The new system, agreed upon at the end of a three-week conference in Munich Friday, will let inventors obtain a single application with the European Patent Office, to be headquartered in Munich. The International Patent Office in The Hague will take care of the examination of the originality, patentability and commercial worth of each application.

At present an application must be made in each European country in which an inventor wants exclusive rights to develop and market a new product.

Work first began on the new system in 1959 inside the six-member European Economic Community. The project was shelved during the mid-sixties for lack of agreement, but resurfaced in 1968 with an invitation to all European countries to participate.

World Treaty Signed

The plan was given a boost in June, 1970, when 45 nations (including the United States) signed the Patent Cooperation Treaty in Washington. Once it is ratified by the national legislatures—not expected before 1975—the treaty will set up offices in Geneva, where an inventor may file a single patent request, to be farmed out and processed by the patent office in each country designated by the applicant.

European patent authorities realized, however, that the advantages of this new, worldwide system would primarily belong to U.S. corporations, which would continue to benefit from the delivery of "quickie" patents in Belgium and France.

On the other hand, Europeans would have just as much difficulty penetrating the U.S., which has lengthy and costly formalities. So they decided to put their own house in order before ratifying the world treaty.

The unified European system will probably cover 23 countries when it starts operations in January, 1976. National patents will continue to exist alongside the so-called "Europatent" and inventors will be able to choose the type of patent that best suits their purposes.

European officials are enthusiastic over the feat of cooperation which the new convention represents. For its part, industry hopes that the system, by reducing costs and delays, will increase profits.

However, some European lawyers are worried that "the United States is dragging its feet on the Patent Cooperation Treaty because the Europeans are now ready to counterbalance U.S. corporate penetration in Europe by setting up stricter patent rules," according to Werner Cohausz, chairman of the Union of European Patent Agents.

New Groups Star in Heavy Stock Trading

Basic Industry Issues Are New Favorites

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (NYT).—The stock market has suddenly come alive with new groups of favorite issues after a long, harrowing period of depressed prices—and depressed investors.

"We've had a buying stampede in the last three weeks," says Robert J. Farrell, vice-president of market analysis for Merrill Lynch.

"During the two previous bear markets—in 1966 and again in 1969-70—there was no place else for money to go. But here we have some place else to go. We have the emergence of basic industry stocks."

Such long-languishing groups as the chemicals, coppers, aluminums, steels, papers and cements seem to have caught fire. Joining in the price surge were oils, farm equipments and issues related to corporate capital spending, as well as scores of specialty stocks.

Analysts relate this phenomenon to a combination of factors: The strong profits shown by cyclical companies, a growing

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 1)

N.Y. Prices Recover After Slump Over War

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (NYT).—Stock prices sold off sharply early today in their first reaction to heavy fighting in the Middle East and then staged an explosive rally on the New York Stock Exchange. Volume remained heavy despite the Columbus Day holiday observed by the banks.

The Dow Jones industrial average told the story of the stock market's dramatic recovery following the renewed combat between Israeli and Arab forces on Saturday. At 10:30 a.m., reflecting a build-up of sell orders at the opening, the Dow was down 10 1/2 points.

But buying soon appeared to turn the market's retreat into a steady advance, with the Dow finishing at 977.65, a gain of 6.40 points.

International oils were the market's weakest group, in view of their huge interests in the Middle East.

Market strength, meanwhile, centered in semiconductor issues and other specialties, as well as blue chips, golds and glamour issues and oil stocks relatively free from the Middle East turmoil.

Bausch & Lomb, the volume leader, rose 5 7/8 to 44 after trading at its best level since early 1972, the year that saw this stock soar to a record price of 97 3/8—before collapsing earlier this year to 17 1/8.

Today's runup followed a company statement that demand for its Soflens contact lenses has run ahead of production capacity for several months.

Volume on the NYSE amounted to 18.99 million shares. In 10 of the 15 trading days prior to today's session, Big Board turnover topped 19 million shares in an amazing snapback from the summer doldrums.

The Columbus Day performance was all the more impressive in that the Dow had boomed ahead nearly 35 points during the last three weeks as chemicals, oils, papers, farm equipments and nonferrous metals—all regarded as capacity-shortage industries—led the rally.

Wall Street analysts, therefore, had conjectured prior to today's opening that renewed hostilities in the Middle East gave the market a perfect excuse for the long-expected pullback in stock prices. Instead, the market kept going up.

Prices advanced in moderately active trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.99 to 107.46, while advances topped declines, 476 to 357.

Markets Closed

Most U.S. commodities exchanges were closed Monday in observance of Columbus Day. All securities and commodities exchanges were closed in Canada for Thanksgiving Day.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Dow Chemical Net Rising 40%

Dow Chemical expects about a 40 percent increase in earnings and a 30 percent rise in sales in the third quarter ended Sept. 30. Dow says it is revising an earlier estimate for total year net income to a range of $2.30 to $2.90 a share before minor extraordinary items. The company says sales will increase to $3 billion from $2.4 billion in 1972. The company also predicts that third-quarter net income would be about 80 cents a share compared to a revised 57 cents a share and that sales would be about $790 million compared to $604 million in 1972.

Nissan Forecasts 20% Earnings Gain

Nissan Motor expects profits to rise 20 percent to 28 billion yen (about $106 million) for the six months ended Sept. 30, compared to the preceding six months. Managing director Masataka Okuma forecasts a 5.6 percent gain in sales to about 640 billion yen. Nissan built 1.03 million vehicles—including 360,000 for export—in the most recent six months compared to 990,000 in the preceding half-year. But the cut in the amount of steel for the auto industry, fixed by the government, will cost Nissan 45,000 cars in the last four months of this year, he says.

U.S. Purchasers See More Shortages

High prices and continued shortages are bothering U.S. businessmen who purchase materials and supplies for their companies. The National Association of Purchasing Managers reports that "the shortage problem has become chronic, with an eventual leveling-off in demand seen as a more probable remedy than expanded supplies." With the high cost of borrowing money, inventory accumulations have lagged over the last two months. This has been an encouraging sign, the association says, because it means that "there is little inventory overhanging the market to drag down business levels in 1974." Members of the association report that their suppliers' 1973 order books are nearly ready to close and that 40- to 50-week delivery quotations are not uncommon.

Company Reports

Owens-Corning Fiberglas

Third Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	187.7	156.4
Profits (millions)	11.72	9.05
Per Share	0.79	0.61
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	536.1	447.2
Profits (millions)	35.26	25.07
Per Share	2.38	1.70

Winn-Dixie Stores

Qtr. to Sept. 22	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	527.5	437.4
Profits (millions)	9.20	8.20
Per Share	0.45	0.41

Dollar Firm Despite War

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP-DJ).—Foreign exchange markets reacted calmly today to the outbreak of war in the Mideast. The dollar declined against some currencies, but in most cases the losses were quite small.

Sterling declined slightly against the dollar as the British government disclosed plans for a "flexible" Phase-3 of its wage-price restraints, which allows a greater rise in wages, prices and profits than in Phase-2. Sterling closed at about $2.4117, down from $2.4134 Friday.

The dollar declined slightly against the jointly floating European currencies. The guilder replaced the deutsche mark as the strongest currency in the float because of high domestic interest rates. As a result, several central banks apparently had to sell some guilders during the day to keep the joint float together.

The dollar declined to 2.5065 guilders from 2.5170 Friday, but eased considerably less against the mark to 2.4128 from 2.4160.

Gold prices rose because of the Mideast conflict, but later the gains were reduced somewhat. At the afternoon London fixing, the price was set at $100.75 an ounce, down from $102.25 in the morning, but still above $98.80 at the Friday afternoon fixing.

One Dollar...

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar here.

Oct. 8, 1973

	Today	Prev.	Ch.*
Sterl. ($ per £)	2.4129	2.4139	Unavailable
Belg. fr. (A)	36.920	36.935	
Belg. fr. (B)	36.875	36.890	
Deutsche mark	2.4110	2.4155	
Dane krone	5.665	5.6763	
Escudo	23.31	23.35	
Fr. fr. (A)	4.325	4.325	
Fr. fr. (B)	4.325	4.3450	
Gulder	2.5063	2.70	
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20	
Lira (A)	595	594	
Lira (B)	565	555.13	
Peseta	56.735	56.74	
Schilling	17.885	17.925	
Sw. krona	4.425	4.2135	
Swiss franc	3.0060	3.0215	
Yen	268.13	268.03	

*Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.
A: Free. B: Commercial.

Eurco Is Worth...

Oct. 8, 1973

The Eurco, the currency cocktail of the nine EEC nations, is made up of 28.9 percent deutsche marks, 22.3 percent French francs, 14.6 percent pounds sterling, 9.9 percent lire, 10.1 percent guilders, 9.5 percent Belgian francs, 2.7 percent krone, 1 percent Luxembourg francs and 1 percent Irish pounds. As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Eurco was today worth:

DM	3.70886	Belgian F.	47.47713
French F.	5.54835	Krone	7.33532
£	0.53447	Irish £	0.53447
Lire	766.64762	Lux. F.	47.47713
Guilders	3.22078	U.S. $	1.28727

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New Groups Star in Heavy Stock Trading

(Continued from Page 9)

realization of capacity shortages for basic industries, the easing of interest rates, and the extremely low price-earnings ratios to which many widely-known stocks had dropped—all coinciding with an abrupt sell-off in classic glamour issues.

Volume on the New York Stock Exchange indicates the switch to aggressive buying, led by the institutions that account for 70 percent of Big Board trading activity. It has exceeded 19 million shares on 10 days of the last three weeks, compared with an average of fewer than 12 million shares a day during August.

"There's also big retail interest in this market and buying from abroad," one broker said.

Meanwhile, since the upturn in mid-September, the Dow Jones industrials have boomed nearly 85 points, closing today at 977.65. That index started the year at 1,020.02 and reached a low of 851.90 on Aug. 22.

But some premier growth stocks, those institutional favorites that far out-performed the general market for the last three years, were hit by selling.

International Business Machines and Avon Products reeled under the impact of specific developments. Their weakness affected such other leading glamours as Xerox, Eastman Kodak, Procter & Gamble and Chesebrough-Pond's.

In the wake of an adverse anti-trust ruling handed down three weeks ago, IBM dropped last week to a low of $245, down nearly one-third from its record price earlier this year. Avon has plummeted from a high of $140 to $85, shaken lately by a management estimate of flat profits for its September quarter.

Selling Mystery

One of the market's mysteries since mid-September has been who was selling IBM, Avon and the other glamours that form the core portfolio stocks for bank trust departments.

The consensus of brokers and traders is that the bulk of the selling was done by mutual funds —many of which perhaps decided to lighten up on glamours prior to their Sept. 30 reporting periods.

The emergence of favorite new groups has characterized the stock market over the last dozen years. In 1961, the favorites were speculative issues and what Mr. Farrell calls "the slow growth stocks," such as utilities, foods and tobaccos. In the market's next up cycle from 1963 to 1965, the way was led by better-quality issues and cyclical stocks, including the motors and airlines.

The climbing market of 1967 emphasized speculative stocks, while the cyclicals performed poorly. Then, from 1970 to 1972, the market leadership was assumed by high-quality growth stocks.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Anglo-Am 7½-97	89	90
Amax 5¼-86	99	100
Amax 5¼-86	100	101
ASEA 8½-86	97¾	98¾
Ashland 8-97	94½	95½
Aust-Swiss 8-87	96¼	97¼
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	97½	98½
Barclay 8¼-86	98¾	99¼
Beecham 8¼-86	96¾	97¾
BICC 7¾-87	92	93
Borregaard 8¼-86	98¼	99¼
CN PTT 8-86	95	96
Carlsberg 8¾-86	100	101
Carrier 8-87	95¾	96¾
C. Latarge 8¼-86	103¾	104¾
Com Union	98	99
Cons. Food 7¼-91	91¼	92¼
Cont Oil 7-80	93	94
Conoco 8-86	96	97
Cont Tel 8¼-86	95½	96½
Copen Coun 7½-87	91	92
Copen Tel 8½-86	98	99
Corning 8½-89	101	102
Cut Ham 8-87	95	96
Denmark 9-82	103	104
Denmark 7½-90	91	92
Dow Cor 8½-86	100	101
Dupont 7¾-78	98	99
E.D.F. 8¼-86	99¼	100¼
E.I.B. 7½-79	91¼	92¼
Esso 7¾-75	97	98
Esso 8-86 Nov	97¼	98¼
Escom 8 ¼-86	96	97
FinMktBk 8 ¼-86	97¼	98¼
First Chic 7-90	90¼	91¼
Ford 8-87	98¼	99¼
Gen Cable 8¼-87	96¼	97¼
GenMills 6-66	96	97
GenMot 8¼-76	99¼	100¼
Genstat 8¼-86	104	105
G H.H. 7¾-88	93¼	93¼
Grangesb 8 -89	97½	98½
GTE 8¼-86	97½	98½
Guar Roy 8-87	94¼	95¼
Haas 8-78	97¾	98¼
Haas 8¼-86	101½	102½
Hambros 7¾-87	94	95
Heinski 8¼-86	99	100
Hill Samuel 8½-86	98½	99½
Iceland 8-87	91	92
I.C.I. 7½-92	91¾	92¾
I.N.I. 8-87	90½	91½
Ireland 8¼-89	92¾	93¾
I.S.E. 8¼-86	97½	98½
Intl Util 8¼-87	94¾	95¾
Kimberley 8½-86	101	102
Klein Ben 8¼-87	97½	98½
Lyons 8¼-86	99½	100½
Mafina 4½-88	97½	98½
Metro Est 8¼-86	97¾	98¾
Monsanto 8¼-95	103	104
Mount Isa 8¼-95	98½	99½
Newmont 8¼-86	99½	100½
Nickel (Le) 9-86	102½	103½
NorgKomBk 7½-8	92	93½
Ontario 8¼-86	98½	99½
Oslo 8¼-86	96	97
Otis Elv 8¼-95	102	103
OwensCorn 9-86	103½	104½
Pac. Light 8-86	95	96
Pekema 8¼-86	98½	99½
Pennwalt 8-86	94½	95½
Petromar 8¼-86	97	98
PhilMorris 8-78	100½	101½
PhilMorris 8¼-86	101¼	102¼
Pierrey 8¼-86	96	97
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	99	100
Queb. Prov. 7½-88	91	92
Queensld 8¼-86	97½	98½
Raision 7½-87	92½	93½
Rank 8¼-86	100¼	101¼
Richardson 8¼-85	102	103
S.A.S. 8-88	95	96
Scoil 8¼-86	102	103
Shell 8¼-86	97¾	98¾
Shell 8-87	99½	100½
St. Ind. 8 -88	100½	101½
Sth Africa 8-87	90½	91½
Sybron 8-87	93¼	95¼
Tenneco 7¾-87	92¼	93¼
Texiron 7½-87	92¼	93¼
Transamer 8 -86	93¾	94¾
Transocean 8-86	97¼	98¼
Transocean 8-84	97¾	98¾
Transocean 7½-87	89½	90½
Union Oil 7-79	93½	94½
Union Oil 7½-87	92¾	93¾
Utah 8-87	94	95
Volvo 8-87	94½	95¼
Wellcome 8½-87	95½	96½
Will Glyn 8¼-87	97¼	98¼

Convertible Bonds

Addressog 4¼-88	84¾	86
Amexco 4¼-87	114	115¼
Amoco 5½-84	116	117¾
Atlussuisse 4¼-87	95½	97½
Am Tob 5¼-86	100½	102
Ashland 5-88	96½	98
Beatrice 4½-92	98	97½
Borden 5-92	90½	92
BroadHale 4¼-87	95½	97
Carnation 4-88	88	89½
Chevron 3-88	110	111½
Chrysler 4¾-88	60	61½
Chrysler 5-78	66	67½
Conf Tel 5½-88	97	98½
Cumminsin 6¼-8	100½	102
Dart Ind 4¾-87	100½	102
EastKodak 4½-88	131	132½
Econ Lab 4¾-87	107	108½
Fedders 5-92	68	69½
Firestone 5-88	88	90
Ford 4-88	101	102½
Ford 5-88	86½	88
GenElec 4¼-85	107½	109
GenElec 4¼-87	99½	101
Gen Foods 4¼-82	84	85½
Gillette 4¾-87	101½	103
Halliburt 4½-87	133	134½
Honeywell 6-86	106	107½
ITT 4¾-87	83	84½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	89	90½
Masco 4½-88	96	97½
Mass Mut 6¼-87	81½	83
McDerm 4½-87	129	130½
Miles 4¾-93	93	95
Morgan JP 4½-87	125½	127
Motorola 4½-83	163½	165½
Murphy Oil 5-89	163½	165½
Nabisco 5¼-88	99½	101
Owens Ill 4½-87	98½	100
PanAm 5¼-88	62½	64
Penney JC 4¼-87	103	104½
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	129½	131
Ranic 4½-93	89	90½
S.C.A. 5-88	83	84½
Pevlon 4¾-87	99	100½
Sperry 4¼-88	107	108½
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	93	94½
Texaco 4½-88	88½	90
UnCarb 4¾-92	92	93½
WarnLam 4½-87	100½	102
Warn Lam 4¼-88	91½	92½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Lon-	Conv.
Yesterday	97.39	91.57	135.71
Previous	97.32	91.58	125.34

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by

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has been completed.

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European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	71.20
Albert Heijn.	122.50
Algembank	311
Amrobank	76
A'dam	195
Fokker	32.50
Heineken	272.50
H.V.A.	87
Holland-Am	180
Hoogovens	70.10
K.L.M.	87
Philips new	41.20
Robico	210
Rollinco	145.80
Royal Dutch	99.40
Unilever	120.20
Van Ommer	375.50
Ver.Mach	167.50

Brussels

Arbed	4.740
Brux.Lamb	2.745
Cock-Ougree	1.270
Electrobel	7.170
GB Enterpr	2,740
Hoboken	4,870
Pétrofina	7,040
Ph.Gevaert	1.480
Soc.Générale	3.000
Solvay	2.880
Un Minière	1,700

Frankfurt

AEG	97.50
BASF	125.50
Bayer	108.70
Commerzbk	147.10
Cont.Gummi	83
Daimler-Benz	338
Demag	138.20
DeutBank	242.50
DresdeBank	184
Gels Aktien	98.50
Hoesch	45.10
Karstadt	379
Kauthof	240
KHD	74.50
Lufthansa	50.70
Mannetmann	156.50
Metallgesell	225
Neckermann	109.80
Rheinstahl	99.30
RWE new	130.30
Scharing	405
Siemens	218.50
Thyssen	55
Veba	111.20
Volkswagen	112.20

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.28
Anglo-Amin	27.50
BarclayBank	3.78
BeechamGr	2.80
BICC	1.52
Boots	2.83
Bowater	1.83
Brit.mTob	1.71
Brit Oxyg	0.63
Brit.Pet	4.90
BLMC	0.25½
Burmah	4.00
Cadbury Schw	0.62½
Chartered	1.69
Courtaulds	1.41
Daggafont	0.09
DeBeerD	3.44
Decca Rec	3.68
Distillers	1.60
Dunlop	0.88
El Musiind	1.63
FreeStGeo	9.70
GEC	1.57
GKN	2.98
GlaxoGr	3.74
GtUnivStA	3.27
Guinness	1.33
Hawker-Sidd	3.71
Hudson-Bay	9.85
ImpChem	2.45
Imps	0 85½
Mar&Spen	2.61
MetalBox	2.63
Nichols	6.47
Plessey	1.39
RandMines	2.07
Rank Org (A	4.55
RoyalDutch	£20½
R.T.Z	3.13
Shell	2.73
Thorn (A)	4.27
Tube Invest	4.07
Union Cor	3.04
Vickers	1.56
War Ln 5½	31.00
West Deep	7.80
West Driefl	£17⅛
West Hold	£14⅞
West Min	1.02
Woolworth	0.72½
ZCI	0.49

Milan

Assicurazioni	1,886
Erba	14,950
Ercole Marelli	1,000
Fiat	2,417
Finsider	357.50
Generali	66,950
IFI	5,900
Italgas	907
Italsider	685
La Rinas	302.50
Montedis	810.25
Olivetti	1,772
Pirelli	1,417
SniaVisco	2,361
Terni	200

Paris

AirLiquide	279
Alimentaire	155
BSN	1,321
Carrefour	2,800
Cim.Lafarge	230
Citroën	79.50
Cie.Bancaire	419
CFP	214
CGE	433
Ferodo	506
GerDanone	332.60
L'Oréal	2,570
Mach.Bull	57
Michelin	1,810
Moet Henn	1,251
Moulinex	4,960
Nickel	225
Paribas	144.10
Pechiney	59.45
Perrier	352
Peugeot	466
Rh.Poulenc	168
St.Gobain	182
Suez	344
Télémécanique	943
Thomson	299
Usinor	112
Wendel	30.20

Zurich

Alusuisse	2,530
B.Baveri	1,660
Ciba-Geigy	1,535
Cr Suisse	3,410
Fischer	950
Hoff/Reche	128,000
Nestlé	4,040
Sandoz	3,350
Sté B.Suisse	3,630
Sulzer	3,300
U.B.Suisses	4,160

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	Closed	*.38½
Coffee 4 Santos lb.	Closed	*.57½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	132.00	126.00
Iron 2, Fdry Phila. ton	37.92	33.25
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	58-60	38-39
Lead, spot lb.	.18½	.15-.16
Copper elec. lb.	60.40¢	51.50¢
Tin, (Straits) lb.	2.42	1.81½
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	20¼-.31	.18
Silver N.Y., oz.	Closed	1.77½
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	Closed	Closed

* Nominal. † Asked.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
LIVE BEEF CAT					
Oct	42.50	43.10	42.00	42.90	b42.10
Dec	46.85	46.85	46.25	b46.85	b45.85
Feb	50.10	50.65	49.80	50.50	b49.65
Apr	50.50	51.55	50.20	51.20	b50.25
Jun	51.00	51.55	50.75	b51.35	b50.35
Aug	50.00	50.25	49.50	b50.25	b49.25
Oct	48.60	48.80	48.60	b48.60	b47.60

Sales: Oct 1,568; Dec 2,060; Feb 2,71 2 April 1,448; June 490; Aug 46; Oct. 1.

SHELL EGGS					
Oct	61.90	a2.45	61.90	62.10	61.80
Nov	64.25	65.50	a36.95	65.15	65.80
Dec	66.05	67.55	65.45	a67.45	65.65
Jan	59.50	61.45	59.50	a .45	59.50
Feb	54.20	55.80	54.30	55.80	53.80
Mar	51.65	53.70	51.65	53.00	52.45
Apr	51.00	52.70	51.00	51.20	51.00

Sales: Oct 53; Nov 340; Dec 973; Jan 114; Feb 53; March 68; April 20.

LIVE HOGS					
Oct	43.40	44.70	43.20	45.80	44.00
Dec	45.30	46.67	45.25	46.35	b45.20
Feb	46.67	48.10	46.35	47.35	46.70
Apr	45.50	46.85	45.40	45.70	a47.60
Jun	47.65	49.03	47.40	48.00	a47.65
Jul	47.70	49.00	47.40	a48.20	a47.50
Aug	47.20	b47.85	47.00	47.90	b47.10
Oct	44.40	b43.50	44.40	b44.50	a44.00

Sales: Oct 526; Dec 2,247; Feb 2,050; April 808; June 135; July 95; Aug 56; Oct 3.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES					
Feb	70.00	70.35	67.85	b70.35	b68.85
Mar	68.60	69.70	68.50	b69.70	b68.20
May	69.20	69.30	69.20	b69.30	b67.80
Jul	68.90	69.20	68.85	b69.20	b67.70
Aug	67.85	67.85	67.80	67.85	66.35
Feb	—	—	—	b59.30	b57.80

Sales: Feb 300; March 596; May 40; July 62; Aug 17; Feb 0

Open interest: Feb 2,684; March 1,366; May 778; July 510; Aug 179; Feb 19.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

Market Summary

Most Actives—New York

Oct. 8, 1973

Bausch Lb	200,300	44 +5⅝
Gulf Oil	240,800	29⅝ — ⅜
Texasgulf	147,700	29 + ⅛
Texaco Inc	175,500	22⅝ —2⅜
Southern Co	173,300	17½ — ⅜
Coastst Gas	165,200	18¾ + ⅛
Boise Cascd	166,200	19¾ + ⅛
Occiden Pet	157,900	11¾ — ⅛
Levitz Frnit	153,100	8⅝ + ⅜
Nat Gen1	136,800	32¾ + ⅜
Exxon Co	122,500	93⅜ —2½
NatCashR	118,600	43¼ + ⅜
Diam Shm	110,300	28¼ + ⅜
Wstn Union	110,000	18¼ +1½
Hecks Inc		16¾

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	16.99	18.82
Advances	838	1010
Declines	584	510
Unchanged	342	303
Total issues	1764	1823
New 1973 highs	107	86
New 1973 lows	3	1

Most Actives—American

Buttes Gas	141,600	26 —7⅛
Con Oil Gas	83,100	45⅜ + ⅛
Solitron	76,300	6½ +1⅛
Austral Oil	63,800	24¾
NatGen wt	61,800	18¼ + ⅛
Data Prod	57,000	5⅛ + ⅞
Kaiser Ind	56,500	8¼ + ⅛
AmerHe wt	57,100	12½ +1½
Frigifronc	49,000	19 +1⅝
McCull Oil	45,800	4¾

Approx total stock sales 3,780,000
Stock sales year ago 2,097,330

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
108.24	105.27	107.46	+.99

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	983.87	983.22	955.32	977.65	+ 6.40
20 Trn	181.41	184.73	180.17	183.57	+ 0.29
15 Util	103.05	104.29	102.25	103.82	+ 0.80
65 Stk	293.88	299.87	292.12	295.72	+ 1.64

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	124.53	121.18	123.74	+.46
15 Railroads	38.40	37.55	38.18	—.13
60 Utilities	54.49	53.54	54.15	+.02
500 Stocks	118.73	108.02	110.23	+.38

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	59.63	58.75	59.60	+.26
Industrials	65.53	64.77	65.51	+.32
Transportation	39.27	37.65	39.27	+.17
Utility	36.19	37.94	38.15	+.05
Finance	75.69	74.78	75.69	+.44

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Oct. 5	282,964	491,551	4,453
Oct. 4	299,520	524,542	7,451
Oct. 3	329,395	528,444	5,601
Oct. 2	343,556	474,280	5,538
Oct. 1	303,770	436,552	3,592
Sept. 28	229,046	434,355	3,737

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS- 107

Air Prod	Dressr Ind	Molybden
Alcan Alu	Dresser pf	Molybden pf
Allis Chalm	Dressr pfB	Monsanto
Alcoa	duPont	Monsanto pf
Amer Chain	Fairch Cam	Morr Knud
Am Mer Cic	Fibrebrd Cp	MSL Ind
AMetCic pf	Fluor Corp	Murphy Oil
Am Sterilz	Fluor pfB	NatCashR
Amsted	Gard Denv	N Semicnd
Amiel Inc	GCA Corp	Newmont
Anaconda	Gen A Tran	Ogden Corp
Armada Cp	GnATrn pf	Over Shipnd
Atl Rich	Ga Pacific	Petlatch Co
AtlRch 3pf	Grace Co	Reynold Mtl
AtlRh 2.85pf	Harnishgr	StRegis Pap
BakerOilT	HCA Marlin	Schimbrgr
Bausch Lb	Helm Payn	Scott Paper
Boise Cascd	Hession Cp	Sperry Rnd
Bucy Erie	Hewlett Pck	Sprague El
Bullmstr Inv	Ibwmnt Cp	StdOilCal wi
Carp Tech	Ing Rand	Stauff Chem
Castle Cke	Inland Cont	Sun Oil
Cater Trac	Integon Cp	Sun Oil pf
ChesCp Va	Int Miner	Texasgulf
ChiMilw Cp	Int Nickel	Texas Instl
Comwlth Oil	Int Paper	Thom Betts
CnPw 7.76pf	Int Pecilf	ThomBel wi
Coopind pfA	Kaisr Alum	Timken Co
Crown Crk	Kane Miller	Triangl Ind
Crown Zell	Kawec Bord	Un Camp
Cyprus Min	Kennecott	UnPac Corp
Deere Co	Kimb Clark	Unitrode Cp
Diam Shm	Koppers Co	Veteo Offsh
Diamsh pfC	Loyld Exp	Westvaco
Donnelley	Massey F	Woyerhsr
Dow Chem	McDermot	

NEW LOWS- 3

Elixir Ind	Japan Fnd	Shell Trans

New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
80⅞	60¾	AtlLb 1.20	20	46	64⅝	63¾	64⅝	+⅝
49¾	40⅛	ACF Ind2.40	11	56	49⅛	48¾	49⅛	+⅛
17⅞	12¼	AcmeClv .88	9	60	15⅞	14⅝	15⅞	+⅛
26	14⅛	AcmeMkt 1	11	21	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	
11½	9	AdmDg .92e	13	14	9⅝	9	9	—⅛
14¾	11½	AdmE 1.15e		12	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
8¼	5⅛	Ad Millis .20	9	21	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
34	17½	Addrsso .60	9	293	18¾	17⅝	18⅛	+⅝
18	7¼	Admiral	6	148	13¼	12⅝	13¼	+⅝
13¾	10⅛	Advinv .10e		35	11	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
80⅛	57⅛	AetnaLfeC 2	11	163	80⅛	79⅝	80⅛	+⅛
60½	47⅛	AetnaLf pf 2		2	63½	63½	63½	
14⅜	8½	Aguirre Co	17	3	10½	10½	10½	
31⅞	11½	Ahman .10e	7	37	15⅝	15	15⅝	+⅝
9	3⅝	Aileen Inc	15	25	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
49¾	37	AirProd .28	21	130	53	49⅝	53	+3⅝
18⅞	10½	Aircs .80	11	11	14¾	13⅝	14⅜	+⅛
8⅝	1⅝	AJ Industries		7	3⅛	3	3	+⅛
31½	22¼	Akzona 1.10	11	22	28¼	27⅝	28	+⅛
17⅛	15	Ala Gas 1.18	6	3	16⅛	16	16	
109	98¼	AlaP pf8.38		2100	104	104	104	—
37⅞	24⅜	Alaska Intrs	24	293	33½	32½	33⅛	+⅝
29¼	8⅝	AlbertoC .35	8	77	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
17⅜	10⅞	Alberto .50	9	6	15½	15½	15½	+⅛
37⅞	22⅝	AlcanAlu 1	10	548	38½	37½	38½	+⅝
10⅞	7⅛	AlcoStd .36	6	30	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
42¾	29¼	AlconLb .16	46	51	35	34	34⅝	
9½	3½	Alexdrs .10e	35	26	5⅝	5½	5½	
31⅞	23¼	AlisnM 2.50e	9	44	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+⅛
15½	6¾	AllALfe .24	9	22	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+⅛
14½	8⅜	AllegCp .28e	12	57	11	10⅞	11	
29⅞	19⅜	AllgLud 1.20	7	59	29⅜	28½	29⅛	+⅝
44⅛	35½	AllgLud pf 3		5	43	39⅝	40	+⅛
24½	18	AllgPw 1.44	8	46	21	20⅞	21	+⅛
19⅜	9¼	AllenGp .65f	10	22	12	11⅞	12	+⅛
43⅜	28⅛	AlldCh 1.32		61	43⅛	42¾	43⅜	+⅛
45⅞	27½	AlldMnt .48	22	21	34⅝	33¾	33⅝	+⅛
22	14⅜	AlldPd .68	6	80	18¾	17⅞	18⅛	+⅛
37⅜	22½	AlldStr 1.40	7	106	27⅛	26¾	27⅛	
6⅛	3	Alld Supmkt	11	36	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
13⅞	8	AlliaChl .21e	12	320	13½	13	13⅛	+⅛
15½	8	AlliraAut .50	7	5	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+⅛
17½	11½	AlphaPrl .60	8	22	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+⅛
78⅛	47⅜	Alcoa 1.94	15	432	69¼	77⅝	80½	+2
28⅝	23½	AmalSg 1.60	7	30	23⅝	23½	23⅝	
14¼	8⅛	AMBAC .50	9	62	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
6½	4	Amcord .12e	9	3	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
26¼	18⅛	Amerce 1.20	7	20	22⅝	22	22⅝	+⅛
46	33	Amrc pf2.60		5	39	38¾	38¾	+⅛
50½	29⅛	A Hess .20b	24	235	43½	42⅜	43⅛	—⅜
37⅛	27⅛	AHes pf3.50		32	96	95	95	—1
48	35¼	AAirFlt .40	24	24	36⅝	35¾	36⅛	+⅛
25⅜	9⅛	Am Airlin		376	13	12⅝	13	+⅛
17⅛	13¼	A Gnins .65	7	3	16⅛	16	16	
31⅝	24¾	A Gin pf1.80	9	34	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	+1⅛
17⅜	10⅛	A Hoist .60b	9	45	12⅞	12½	12⅝	+⅛
48¾	40	A Home .64	36	825	47½	46¾	47⅜	+⅝
27⅝	20⅞	AmHosp .28	41	249	44½	42¾	44	+1
12½	8¼	Aminves .50	7	8	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
37⅜	6¾	A Medicl .72	7	128	10¾	9⅝	10⅝	+⅛
12⅛	4	A Medicorp	6	237	6¾	6¼	6¼	
43⅞	29	A MICI 1.50	13	469	44¾	43⅝	44⅛	+⅛
107	86	A Cle pf5.25		10	108½	105½	108½	+1½
93⅜	64¾	Am Motors	6	1042	9¼	8¾	9¼	+⅛
47	33½	ANatGs 2.40	8	47	37	36½	36⅝	+⅛
18⅜	7¾	AmSeat .26p	86	6	8¾	8½	8⅝	+⅛
28⅛	14¾	AmShip .68	9	8	20¾	19¾	20¼	+⅛
22½	17¼	ASmitR 1.20	6	220	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+⅛
16¼	10½	AmStand .50	9	217	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
63	54¼	A Std pf4.75		4	61	60½	60½	—1
15⅝	10	AmSteril .28	19	71	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
95⅜	43¾	AT&T w						

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

Stocks and Div.	In $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
GrWsh Inv			2	3½	3½	3½	
GrenGlant	1.10		5	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	-⅝
Greylnd 1.30		9	241	16⅝	15⅝	16⅜+	⅛
Greylnd wt			152	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
Greller .68		7	91	17	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
Grumman			129	11⅜	10⅜	11⅜+	⅛
Guardian .10		16	49	21⅜	21½	21⅜—	⅛
GuerM 4.00a		3	25	37½	37½	37½	
GtWFnl 1.20		7	95	40⅝	39⅝	40⅛+	⅛
GulfOil 1.30		6	2400	24⅜	23⅞	24⅛—	⅛
Gulf Restrce		8	29	6⅜	6⅜	6½	
GtNr pf8.65c			10	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜+	⅛
GtNSUt 1.12		11	22	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜—	⅛
GtWFn pf4.40			200	37	37	37	-1
GtWFnl wt			337	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
GHW pf 3.87			5	56½	57¼	58⅛+	⅛
GtW pf5.75			2	71	71	71	
Gulton Ind	.14	43	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛	

H

HckWat 2.36	8	2.7	23½	23	23		
HallPrt .80a	7	2	18¾	18¾	18¾		
Halbert 1.12	27	331	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛—	2⅛	
HamaPap .60	12	134	21⅜	20¾	21⅛—	⅜	
Hamond .40	8	25	10	9⅞	10		
Handlmn .60	6	39	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛	
HandyH .72	9	2	18	17⅝	18		
HanesCp .60	6	15	13⅝	13	13¼+	⅛	
Hanna 1.80	21	27	55½	54⅜	55¾		
HarcourtI	9	19	24⅜	23⅝	24⅛+	1⅛	
Hardaet 1.10	15	39	13½	13	13⅜—	⅛	
Harland 1.20	13	19	33¾	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛	
Harrahs .22	14	35	18	15⅝	15⅝—	¼	
Harrint 1.12	14	40	28	27⅛	27⅞+	⅜	
Harsco 1b	7	5	18	18	18	⅛	
HRTSMrc .88	9	42	17	16⅝	16⅝	-⅜	
Hartfrk .80a	9	62	19⅜	19½	19½+	⅛	
Hawflet 1.80	10	19	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝—	⅛	
Hayes Alb 1	7	9	16	15⅝	16		
Hazeltine		12	6	6½	6½		
HCA Marflo	17	87	30	29	29⅞		
Hecks .12	11	1900	16⅝	16⅜	16½+	1⅛	
HelenM .30f	37	35	16	15⅝	15⅞+	⅛	
Hellerm .60	6	10	9	9	9		
Helmrich 1.80	15	12	45½	44⅝	45⅛+	⅜	
Helmer Corf			20	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Helferin .84	20		43	42⅝	43⅛	-⅛	
HelmeP .65	9	14	16	15⅝	15⅝—	¼	
Helmrch .20	20	21	37⅞	36¾	37⅜+	½	
Hemlsph Cp		22	24⅜	23⅝	24⅛+	⅛	
Hemlnc .60e		26	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛	
Hercules .80	19	637	39½	38½	39⅛—	⅛	
HershF 1.10	11	19	36⅝	36⅛	36⅜+	⅛	
Hesston .30b	13	12	46⅜	46	46⅜+	⅜	
Hesblein .92		175	44⅝	43⅝	44⅜+	⅝	
Hew Pck .20	54	144	43⅝	42⅝	43⅛+	⅛	
High Voltg	30	44	8	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛	
Hillesbd .48	15	59	26⅜	26	26⅛—	⅛	
Hilton Htl 1	17	211	37⅝	36⅝	37 —	⅛	
HMW Ind	14	73	5¼	4⅝	5⅛+	⅛	
HoernW 1.12	11	10	39⅜	39⅛	39⅜—	⅛	
Hoff Elctrn	8	6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞		
Holdyns .20	16	137	17⅜	17	17⅛—	⅛	
Holly Sug .80	8	10	14⅜	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛	
Holmestak 1	14	228	38⅞	37⅝	38 +	1⅛	
Homywll 1.40	23	54	116⅝	108½	110 —	⅝	
HoswBJ 1.28	5	18	29⅜	27¾	28½+	1⅛	
Horizon Cp	7	140	10	9⅞	10	⅛	
Hospit Affil	16	21	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜+	¼	
HospitA .40a	15	109	19½	18⅝	18⅝—	⅝	
Host Intl .36	17	39	14⅜	13⅝	14		
Houdail .80a	4	22	19⅜	19	19	⅛	
HoughMf .48	7	14	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜—	⅛	
House Fbrd	19	1154	21⅝	20¾	21⅛+	⅜	
HousFn .90	11	157	29½	28⅝	29⅛+	⅜	
HouF pf2.50		3	47⅜	46⅝	47⅜+	¼	
HouF pf2.37		3	44⅞	44⅛	44⅞+	1	
HousLP 1.40	94	49	41⅜	41⅛	41⅜+	⅛	
HouNGs .52	16	49	27¼	27	27½+	¼	
HouG pf2.50		1	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜		
HowJohn .20	28	30	20	19½	19¾		
Howmet .20	12	141	17⅜	16⅝	17¼+	⅜	
Hubbd 1.60a	12	19	19¾	19¼	19¼+	⅛	
HudBay 1.40	11	10	28½	27⅝	28¼+	¼	
HughHat .40	9	17	7	6½	6½		
HughTl .30e	31	215	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜+	1⅛	
HumtCh .18	25	8	28½	28¼	28½+	¼	
HuttnEF .40	12	41	12	11¾	12 +	⅛	
Hoyck .28a		9	33⅜	33½	33⅜		
Hydrom .16	8	53	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜+	⅛	
ICN Pharm	19	117	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜		

I

Idaho P 1.86	10	37	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛	
IdealBas .80	14	216	18⅜	17⅝	17⅝		
Ideal pf 4.75		4	81	78½	81 +	1½	
IdeoTcy .50t	12	167	7	6⅝	6⅝		
IDS Rl 2.30a	13	12	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛		
IICent 1.20	6	223	21⅜	20⅞	21⅛+	⅛	
IICen pf5.50		5	44⅛	43⅝	44⅛		
IIPowr 2.20	11	37	28¾	28¼	28½		
IIPow pf3.75		200	51	51	51	+ ¼	
IITool .36	20	2	25½	25½	25½—	⅛	
ImpCpAm	6	233	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛		
INACp 2.20a	8	144	42	40½	41½+	⅛	
INA Inv .92a	26	211	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛	
Income Cap		6	8½	8¾	8½		
IndianaHd	7	54	26½	26	26½+	⅜	
IndnaG 1.84	7	13	25¾	25½	25⅝		
IndpIPL 1.32	9	13	26¾	26½	26⅝		
In PL pf5.25		7	91	91	91		
IndINat 1.20	10	2	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝—	⅛	
Inecco Oil	27	700	12⅜	12¼	12¾+	⅛	
IngerR 2.16	17	235	88½	86	86		
IngR pf2.25		20	49⅝	49¼	49⅝—	⅛	
InlCstr 1.60	12	7	46⅞	46½	46⅝—	⅛	
Inland Stl 2	7	668	39½	39	39¾+	½	
Inmogt .25b	7	52	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛	
Insilco .70	7	40	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅜	
InspirCop 2	10	12	43	41¾	43 +	1	
Instlnv 1.48e	9	14	19⅜	13	13⅜+	½	
Intgrtn .24e	11	42	11¾	11	11¾+	⅛	
Interco 1.36	7	4	39½	39½	39½—	¼	
IntrfcTr 1.80	7	64	23¾	23½	23⅝+	⅛	
ISM 4.48		98	263¾	252	261¾+	2¼	
IntrStF 1.40	63	32	38	38	38¾—	¼	
IntFlor 1.40a	7	772	25½	24⅝	25⅛+	⅜	
IntHold 1.40a		13	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛	
Int Industr		22	2	1⅞	1⅞		
IntNdA pf		10	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛	
IntMiner .52	18	563	38½	36	37⅝+	1	
IntMinr pf 4		1	51	51	51	+ ¼	
Int Mng	12	48	9⅝	9¼	9⅜+	⅛	
IntMtPf 1.25	9	9	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜—	⅛	
Int Nickel 1	18	417	37⅝	36¾	37⅛+	⅛	
IntPap 1.50a	17	230	51¾	50⅝	51¼+	1⅛	
IntPap pf 4		2	61	61	61 —	1	
IntStCem .10e	17	246	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝+	⅜	
Int T&T 1.40	9	845	38	36⅝	38 +	⅜	
IntTT pfH4		2	71	71	71 +	1	
ITT pfH4.50		2	69	69	69		
IntTT pfJ4		42	64⅝	64⅛	64⅝+	⅜	
IntTT pfK4		67	65	64½	65		
ITT pfM2.25		77	46¾	45	46¾+	⅛	
ITT pfO5		3	69	69	69		
Interpace 1	7	12	16¾	16¾	16¾		
Intrpce pf 1		2	15½	15	15	-1¼	
Intrtpde 1.80	5	4	17¾	17⅜	17⅛+	⅛	
Intrst Brds		4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—		
IntrspPw 1.32	10	6	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜—	⅛	
Interst Stks		139	7⅝	7½	7½		
IntrsUn .86e	6	15	7⅜	7¼	7¼—	⅛	
Iowa Beef 1.40	7	13	17⅜	17	17⅜+	⅛	
IowaFlG 1.44	7	79	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝+	⅜	
IowaPL 1.68	8	7	22¾	22¼	22¼—	⅛	
IowaP pf2.10	11	17	19⅝	19¼	19¼—	¼	
IpcoHsp .15f	14	73	6	5¾	6		
ITE Im .40b	11	103	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛—	⅛	
Itek Corp	19	390	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝+	½	
IU Int .75	13	136	28½	27¾	28⅛+	⅛	
IU Int A		1	67¾	67¾	67¾—	⅞	
IU Int pf1.25		2	44¼	44¼	44¼		

J-K

JamesF .32	11	6	12⅝	12½	12⅝—	⅛	
Jantzen .80b	9	63	22⅜	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛	
Japan .72e		67	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜—	⅛	
JeffPilot .52	16	113	39½	38⅝	39¼+	⅜	
JerCe pf3.36		2150	108½	107¾	108½+	½	
JerCe pf8.12		2110	100	100	100		
JerCe pf7.88		2150	93½	93½	93½—	½	
Jewel C 1.44	11	14	44⅜	42⅝	44⅛+	1⅛	
JimWalt .60	7	118	23	22½	22¾+	⅜	
JimWlt pf 2			5	46	46	-1	
JimWlt pf5.80		5	36⅜	36⅛	36⅛		
JimSto .80e		20	20¾	20⅜	20⅝—	⅛	
JnsJngr .95c		55	25¼	24⅝	24⅞+	⅛	
JnsMan 1.20	50	92	17	16	16⅜+	⅛	
JohnsJhn .50	14	53	26½	25	26¼+	⅜	
JnsCtrl .80	16	13	38⅝	38¼	38½—	⅛	
JonLog .40		13	38⅝	38¼	38½—	⅛	
JonLau 1.35	7	85	19⅛	18⅝	19		
Jorgen 1.30b	9	5	30½	29¾	30½+	⅛	
Jostens .80		5	20½	20¼	20½		
JoyMfg .40	23	65	39½	38⅝	39¼+	⅜	
KaisAlm .50	18	341	25¾	24½	25½+	⅝	
Kal Sp pf4.75		1	64	64	64 +	⅜	
Kal Sp pf4.75		2	68½	68½	68½+	1	
KaiA pf 4.12		1	62	62	62		
KaisCem .80	8	37	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛	
KaCm pf1.37		1	16½	16½	16½+	⅛	
KansMill .70	4	178	19¼	18⅝	19¼+	¼	
KCSyPL 2.28	9	91	30½	29¾	30½+	½	
KCSou ind 2	7	20	37½	36½	36⅝+	⅜	
KCSou pf 1		2100	28¾	28½	28½+	⅛	
KanGEI 1.52	6	84	38¼	38½	38½—	¼	
KanNab 1.12	10	24	16½	16	16 —	½	
KanPL1 1.48	9	9	23½	23½	23½—	½	
Katy Ind	6	63	8⅜	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛	
Kty pfB 1.46		1	19¼	19¼	19¼		
KaufBrd .12	18	268	25½	24½	25½+	⅜	
Kauf pf1.80		1	23¼	23½	23½		
KawcBrl .36	13	76	11⅜	10½	11⅜+	⅛	
KayserR .60	5	189	13½	13	13½+	⅛	
KeeneCp .10	6	22	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜+	⅛	
Keller .45	5	39	31⅜	31	31 —	⅜	
Kellogg .54	17	57	35⅜	35	35⅛		
KelnyH 1.36	8	22	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜		
Kennmt .28	7	17	30	29½	29½+	⅜	
Kennecott 2	10	993	35⅜	34⅝	35¼+	⅜	
KyUtil 1.24	9	7	25	24⅝	24½		
KerrMG .20	33	61	26½	24⅛	25⅝—	⅜	
KerM pf4.80		7	151	150	151 +	2	
KeyCon .45e	6	9	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛		
Kidde .40a	6	71	23½	22¼	23¼+	½	
Kidde pfB 4		3	49	48	49 +	1½	
KimbCl 1.20	16	171	48⅝	47¼	48⅜+	⅜	

L

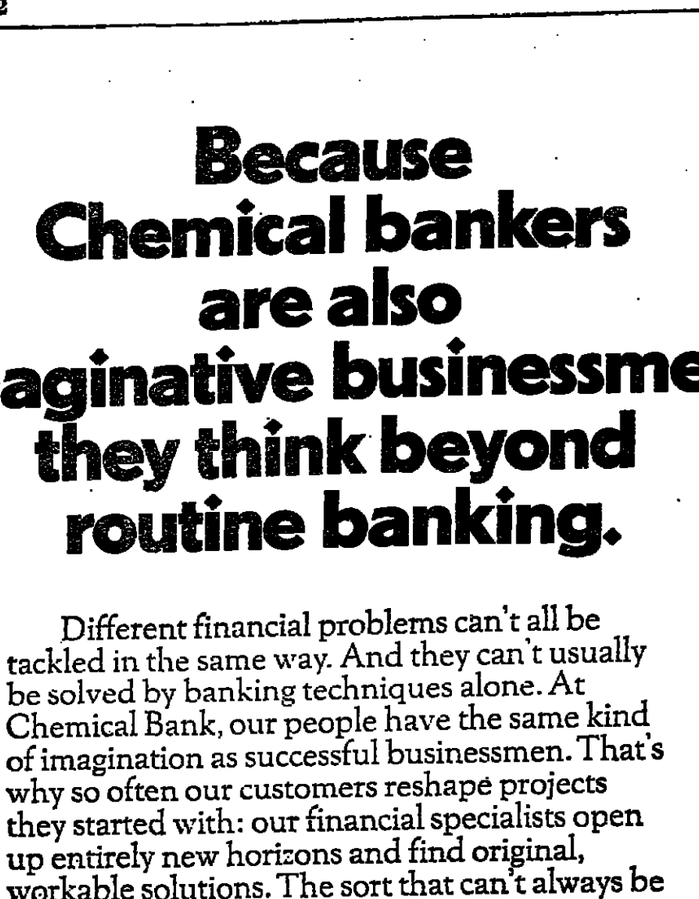
LacGas 1.50	7	6	20½	19⅞	20½+	¼	
Lams Seas	8	9	14	13⅝	14		
LaneBry .92	9	5	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝		
Larwn 2.72a	9	14	25½	24½	25½+	½	
Latrobe Stl	14	4	8	8	8		
LearSieg .20	8	150	7⅞	7¾	7¾		
LearS pf2.25		9	26⅝	23½	24¾—	⅜	
Lesaco .40	5	292	14⅜	13⅝	14¼+	⅜	
Lets pfC2.40		20	23½	22⅜	23¼+	½	
Letsc pf2.28		25	29	28½	29 +	1	
Leaseways .60	17	22	46½	45⅝	46¼+	⅛	
LeedsN .30	20	42	19¼	18	19 +	⅛	
Leesona .50	8	13	16	15⅜	15⅝—	⅛	
LehPCm .60	8	21	19¼	19	19⅛—	⅜	
LehVal Ind		17	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜		
Lehmn 1.57e		84	16⅜	15½	16⅛+	⅛	
Lehmr Crp	4	23	8⅝	8⅝	8¼+	⅛	
Lehmr pfA2		38	53¼	53	53¼+	1⅛	
LeyFd Cp		18	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜		
LeyFd .75e			13¼	13¼	13¼+	⅛	
LeyStrls .48	14	93	21½	21½	21½		
LevitzF Furn	12	1531	8¾	7⅞	8⅛+	⅜	
LFE Cp		37	15	14⅜	14⅝		
LDF 2.20	7	59	34¾	34¼	34¾+	⅜	
LibbMcN1		13	17	16⅞	16⅞		
LibrtyCp .30	9	10	19	18⅝	19 +	⅛	
LibrtyLn .40	7	21	9½	9½	9½—	⅛	
LifeSvHl .20	7	41	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜		
LincSv 1.60	11	182	22⅜	22⅛	22⅞—	⅛	
LincNat 1.80a	10	36	19½	18⅝	19⅛+	⅜	
LincNt pf 3		20	87¾	86	87 +	1½	
Lionel Corp	13	38	4⅞	4	4⅛		
LionNG pf5.80		235	99½	99	99½		
Litton pfc pf			70⅛	69⅝	70⅛+	⅜	
Litton cv pf 2		4	36½	35½	35½—	1½	
Litton pfB 2		11	19½	19¼	19½—	⅛	
Lockhd Airc		184	6¾	6⅝	6⅝		
Loews 1.16a	7	191	28¾	26½	28½+	?	
LomaFin .36	12	21		14⅜	14⅜	-⅛	
LomM 3.72e	12	8	47½	47	47½—	⅜	
LonStwn	6	12	13¼	13¼	13¼	⅛	
LoneStr 1.80	8	148	31½	30⅝	31 —	⅜	
LonesS pf4.50		1	88	88	88		
LoneSG 1.46	11	275	30	29⅜	30 +	⅜	
LngIsLt 1.46	10	34	21¼	20⅞	21⅛		
LIL pf 5.75		1	82	82	82		
LongDrg .56	44	27	78½	76¾	78½+	?	
Loral Corp	15	80	4	3¾	3¾—	⅛	
LaLandEx	26	638		47¾	47¼	⅛	
LaPac pf 3.50		11	51⅛	49⅝	49¾+	1⅛	
LtnCp .90	6	326	12⅜	11⅜	12⅛+	⅜	
LTV Cp	6		3	14	14 —		
LTV Cp AA			3	14	14 —		
LTVCp pf 5			4	43¾	43¾	-⅛	
Lubrizol .43	31	17	47¾	47½	47½+	⅛	
Luckystr .54	15	146	14¾	14⅝	15		
Ludlow 1.68	8	13	14	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛	
LukensIn .80	11	13	29½	28⅝	29½+	⅝	
LTV Corp	6	190	4	3⅞	3⅞		
LynchCp .40	28	15	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	¼	

M

MacAn .37e	6	43	15	14⅜	14⅜—	⅛	
MacDonal	10	43	3½	3⅜	3½+	⅛	
Macke .30a	7	76	21½	21¼	21½+	⅛	
Macmil .35a	7	172	8¾	8½	8½		
Macmil pf1.20		1	17	17	17 +	⅛	
Macy 1.10	9	48	30⅝	29¼	30⅜+	⅛	
Madf 1.55a		53	11¼	10¾	11⅛+	¼	
MadSq Gar		8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝		
MagicCf .92	9	66	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛	
Magnvox .60	16	305	11⅞	11½	11¾		
Mallory 1	17	84	16⅜	15½	16⅛+	¼	
Malkyde .36	21	5	28¼	28⅛	28⅛		
Manfnd .56b	5	14	10½	10⅜	10⅜		
Manpwr .80	9	10	20½	20	20½+	⅛	
MfrHan 1.56	13	345	42¼	41	42 +	⅜	
MAFCO .54	23	27	38	37⅝	38 —	⅛	
Marathn .60	5	259	14⅝	14	14⅜+	1⅛	
MarshM 1.60	12	331	41½	40	41½		
Marcor .90	10	756	28	26¼	27¾+	½	
Marcor pf A2		38	53¼	53½	53¼+	1½	
Marcnt .20r	17	234	56½	55¼	56⅛+	½	
MarMid 1.80	9	3	13¼	13¼	13¼+	⅛	
Marlond .28	14	1067	75¾	72½	73¼+	1⅜	
Marlen 1.18	24	23	50	50	50		
Marley .50	21	13	45	44	45 +	⅛	
Marqtte .07e	13	29	10⅝	10	10⅜—	⅛	
Marriot .07f	42	156	30¾	29⅝	30½+	⅜	
MarsFd 1.24	10	48	25¾	25⅛	25⅝+	⅛	
MartMrt 1.15	7	92	18½	18	18		
MartMrt .40	81	10	9¼	9	9 —	⅛	
MrldCup .50	9	212	22½	20¾	22¼+	1⅜	
MascoCo .28	8	57	56	56	56 —	⅛	
Masonite .50	18	796	34⅝	33¾	33¾—	1	
MassyF .30e	9	545	27	24¾	27 +	1⅜	
MasF fn.30e		16	25⅜	24¼	25¾		
MassMd 1.04e	10	72	28	19¾	19¾—	½	
MasCp 1.32e		22	19¾	19¼	19¼+	¼	
Masinc .65e		16	14¼	13⅝	14⅛+	⅛	
MassoE .28e	7	51	23	22½	23	⅛	
Mattel .02p		726	6½	5⅝	6⅜		
MayDS pf 1.60	9	85	34½	33¾	33¾—	1⅜	
MayerOs .65	13	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	⅛	
MayrsJW .50	7	11	8¾	8	8⅛+	⅛	
Maytag 1.20	15	14	33	32¾	32¾	¼	
McA Inc .64	9	16	28	25¾	26 +	⅛	
McCror 1.20	4	19	19⅛	18½	18½—	⅛	
McDermot 1.35	350	899	20⅜	19⅝	19¾+	⅛	
McDonalds	61	572	71¼	67⅜	67⅝		
McDonD .40	6	128	21¼	20⅝	21⅜+	1⅛	
McGEd 1.50	10	87	29	28½	28⅝+	⅛	
McGrwH .48	10	94	10½	10⅛	10⅜—	⅛	
McGrg Dan	9	14	3½	3	3⅛+	⅛	
McIlfyre	121	2180	54½	54	54½+	1⅛	
McKee .70e	19	102	38⅜	36½	38⅜+	1½	
McLean .60	14	29	55½	54⅜	54⅝		
McLour .60	8	110	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	¼	
McNeil .75	7	7	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛	
MeadCp .60	11	206	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜+	⅛	
Mead pfA2.80		2	42½	42½	42½		
Mead pfB2.80		3	42	41¼	42 +	⅛	
Medusa 1.40	9	61	28⅜	27¾	28⅜	⅜	
Melv Sh .46	19	134	25½	24⅝	25⅛+	⅜	
Menasc .32f	7	302	16¼	16¼	16¼		
Merck 1.18	39	147	87½	85	87½+	2⅛	
MerrLHF .70	7	14		13⅝	14 +	⅛	
MerrLyn .56	15	316	19⅜	19⅛	19½+	⅛	
MesaPet .10	22	33	78⅜	77	77⅜—	⅛	
Mesabi .95e	9	89	9¾	9½	9½—	⅛	
MetraM .20e	25	5	19⅜	19¼	19⅜—	⅛	
MGM	19	20	18½	17½	18⅛+	½	
Metrom .90b	5	220	13⅜	11⅞	12 —	⅛	
MSIC In .10	34	585	55⅜	50⅝	55¼+	4⅛	
MichGs 1.04	10	18	16¾	15⅞	16 +	⅛	
MichTube 1	7	4	16	15⅝	16		
Microdot .44	6	54	15¼	14⅜	14⅞—	⅜	
Microwave	15	77	27½	24¾	27½+	2½	
MidConTel 1	11	16	17¾	17	17¼		
MidSUt 1.20	11	182	22⅜	22⅛	22⅞		
MidlM 1.76e	9	16	16½	16⅜	16½+	⅛	
Midl Ros .80	9	25	13⅞	13½	13⅞		
MilesLb 1.28	15	56	47¼	46½	46⅝		
MillBrd .30a	13	57	16	15¼	16 +	⅛	
MilHyde .35	21	5	28¼	28⅛	28⅛		
Manfnd .56b	5	14	10½	10⅜	10⅜		
Manpwr .80	9	10	20½	20	20½+	⅛	
MfrHan 1.56	13	345	42¼	41	42 +	⅜	
MAFCO .54	23	27	38	37⅝	38 —	⅛	
Maratln .60f	5	259	14⅝	14	14⅜+	1⅛	
MarshM 1.60	12	331	41½	40	41½		
Marcor .90	10	756	28	26¼	27¾+	½	
Marcor pf A2		38	53¼	53½	53¼+	1½	
Marcnt .20r	17	234	56½	55¼	56⅛+	½	
MarMid 1.80	9	3	13¼	13¼	13¼+	⅛	
Marlond .28	14	1067	75¾	72½	73¼+	1⅜	
Marlen 1.18	24	23	50	50	50		
Marley .50	21	13	45	44	45 +	⅛	
Marqtte .07e	13	29	10⅜	10	10⅜—	⅛	
Marriot .07f	42	156	30¾	29⅝	30½+	⅜	
MarsFd 1.24	10	48	25¾	25⅛	25⅝+	⅛	
MartMrt 1.15	7	92	18½	18	18		
MartMrt .40	81	10	9¼	9	9 —	⅛	
MrldCup .50	9	212	22½	20¾	22¼+	1⅜	
MascoCo .28							

Because Chemical bankers are also imaginative businessmen, they think beyond routine banking.

Different financial problems can't all be tackled in the same way. And they can't usually be solved by banking techniques alone. At Chemical Bank, our people have the same kind of imagination as successful businessmen. That's why so often our customers reshape projects they started with: our financial specialists open up entirely new horizons and find original, workable solutions. The sort that can't always be found in the pages of a banking manual.



Rapid decision-making.

Chemical Bank's solutions can be implemented right away because we realize that every moment lost can jeopardize the success of an enterprise. And our people not only have the same kind of imagination as successful businessmen, but the same freedom to make decisions, too. And that's vital to customers who want to make decisions and make them fast.

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Singapore, New York, or Rio de Janeiro, Chemical Bank can help you financially anywhere around the world through offices located in the strategic places. Our people constantly exchange information and experience with their colleagues all over the globe. They keep in touch with every little fluctuation in the market, so that they can help their customers as effectively as possible in whatever part of the world they're doing business.

Our world-wide offices.

Main Office: New York. Branch Offices: Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Paris, Tokyo, Zürich and Nassau. Representative Offices: Beirut, Birmingham, Madrid, Milan, Bogota, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Mexico City, Hong Kong, Manila, Singapore and Sydney. Correspondent Banks in over 185 nations.

CHEMICAL BANK

When needs are financial the reaction is Chemical.

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Oct. 8, 1973

NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which those securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Monday.

	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	5.23	5.34
Advisrs	4.43	4.84
Aetna F	10.22	10.22
Aetna Shr	13.81	15.09
Affiliate F	11.53	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.68	.74
Allstate	13.79	14.83
Alpha	13.48	14.73
Amcap	5.55	6.07
Am Birth	9.84	10.81
Am Diver	9.78	10.69
Am Equity	5.21	5.71
Amer Express:		
Capit	8.06	8.81
Income	9.02	9.86
Invest	8.13	8.89
Soeci	8.36	9.14
Stock	7.97	8.71
Am Grth	6.15	6.72
Am Insin	5.47	5.98
Am Invs	5.62	N.L.
Am Mutl	8.93	9.76
AmN Gth	2.67	2.92
Anchor Groups:		
Capit	5.47	5.99
Grwth	8.69	9.52
Income	7.32	8.02
Fd Inv	8.13	8.91
Vent	9.80	10.74
Wash N	12.76	13.98
Astron	4.24	4.63
Audax Fd	8.62	9.42
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	4.93	5.36
Fnd B	7.48	8.13
Stock	6.17	6.74
Scien	4.48	4.87
BLC Grth	12.20	13.33
Babson		unavail
Bayrk Fd	7.61	8.32
Bayrk Gr	6.21	6.79
Beacn Hil	9.38	N.L.
Beacn In	11.42	N.L.
Berg Ken	11.92	N.L.
Berk Gth	4.34	4.74
Bondstk	5.14	5.62
Bost Fdn	10.38	11.34
Brwn Fd	3.48	3.80
Burnh Fd	10.97	N.L.
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	14.36	15.73
Candn	22.67	24.83
Divid	3.62	3.96
NatW S	10.23	11.21
NY Vnt	12.27	13
CG Fund	11.23	12.14
Cap Trin	12.59	13.76
Centry Sh	14.89	16.21
Channing Funds:		
Balan	10.81	11.81
Bond	9.29	10.15
Com St	1.33	1.45
Grwth	5.69	6.22
Incom	7.00	7.65
Speci	1.92	2.10
Vent	10.33	11.29
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	9.48	10.36
Fri Cap	6.37	6.96
Shrhld	7.97	8.71
Speci	6.85	7.49
Chemicl	11.11	12.14
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	9.93	10.85
Equity	3.54	3.87
Fund	10.93	11.95
Grwth	6.37	6.96
Incom	9.77	10.68
Vent	3.58	3.91
Colu Grth	13.56	N.L.
Cwlth AB	1.22	1.32
Cwlth C	1.53	1.65
Comp Gr	7.01	7.66
Comp Bd	8.96	9.76
Comp Fd	7.98	8.67
Concord		unavail
Cons Inv	12.03	12.37
Constel G	6.12	6.63
Cont Mut	8.29	N.L.
Ctry Cap	13.79	14.82
Crn WDiv	5.86	6.40
Crn WDal	7.07	7.73
Dallas Fd	3.59	
Davge Fd	8.83	N.L.
deVegh	64.71	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	10.33	11.29
Delaw	10.28	11.23
Delta	5.33	5.83
Dir Cap	5.51	6.04
Dodg Cox	17.19	N.L.
Drexel	10.86	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	11.67	12.79
Equit	4.26	4.58
Levge	15.90	17.42
Spl Inc	7.72	8.45
Third C	11.15	12.22
E&E Fd	3.41	N.L.
Eagle Gr	8.33	9.13
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	9.95	10.89
Grwth	15.32	16.74
Incom	6.28	6.78
Speci	8.61	9.41
Stock	13.32	14.76
EDIE Spl	24.42	N.L.
EFC Managemnt:		
Eq Gth	8.23	9.10
Eq Pro	3.23	3.53
Fd Am	8.12	8.87
Egret Gt	13.31	14.50
Elfun Tr		unavail
Emer Sec	4.15	4.54
Energy	12.57	N.L.
Fairfld	9.28	10.14
Farm Bu	10.17	N.L.
Fed Reg	10.30	
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	9.09	9.93
Capit	12.08	13.20
Contfd	10.58	
Conv	7.67	8.01
Dstny	7.46	
Essex	11.08	
Eyrst	12.57	13.74
Fidel	16.55	18.09
Puritn	9.94	10.86
Salem	4.74	5.18
Trend	25.62	28.00
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.54	N.L.
Indust	4.41	N.L.
Incom	6.10	N.L.
Vent	4.45	N.L.
FstFd Va	12.53	13.69
Fst Investors:		
Disco	5.80	6.36
Grwth	7.97	8.73
Incom	8.43	9.28
Stock	8.43	9.24
Fst Mult	9.08	N.L.
Forum Group:		
Clmb F	9.95	N.L.
100 Fd	12.16	N.L.
101 Fd	8.99	N.L.
Twen F	6.77	N.L.
Fnd Gth	4.80	5.25
Founders Group:		
Grwth	5.51	6.01
Incom	11.94	13.05
Mutal	9.34	10.21
Speci	11.37	12.43
Foursq	9.56	10.45
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	8.63	9.45
Grwth	7.69	8.65
Utils	5.27	5.78
Incom	2.00	2.19
US Gov	9.90	10.85
Capit	5.14	5.63
Equit	4.61	5.05
Frkln Life	11.79	12.89
FdF Dep	10.13	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	9.51	10.07
Impac	8.58	9.38
Ind Trd	11.46	21.52
Pilot	8.17	8.93
Gatewy	7.84	8.48
GE S&S		unavail
Gen Sec	7.34	N.L.
Group Sec:		d
Apex	5.85	6.40
Balan	8.12	8.88
Com St	11.96	13.10
GrthFd A	4.80	5.25
Grth Ind	22.18	N.L.
Guard X	25.73	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	4.28	4.78
Grwth	7.36	8.04
Incom	6.91	7.55
H&Q Fd	11.55	N.L.
H&Q Lev	9.98	N.L.
Hedg Ger	8.95	9.78
Hedge	6.57	
Heritge	2.11	2.31
Hor Man	18.75	20.27
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.24	4.74
Incom	3.97	4.34
Trus sh	12.81	14.00
Trus un	3.46	
Imp Cap	10.50	11.15
Imp Gth	7.87	8.60
Indep Am	13.43	14.68
Industry	3.72	4.06
INTGN	9.84	10.64
Int Invst	10.88	11.92
Inver Gth	9.72	N.L.
ICA	14.18	15.50
Inv Guid	8.22	N.L.
Inv Indic	3.32	
Inves Bog	11.45	12.51
Inv Counsel:		2
Capm	7.91	8.67
Capit G	3.24	3.57
Capit S	6.29	6.89
Investors Group:		
IDS Gry	7.22	
IDS mtl	6.43	6.99
Mutl	9.78	10.85
Prog	4.58	4.97
Stock	20.85	22.68
Select	9.41	10.12
Var Py	8.98	9.76
Inv Resh	5.23	5.83
Ivest	22.54	23.54
Ivy	8.08	N.L.
JP Grthf	8.98	10.85
Janus F	17.65	N.L.
J Hanck	8.22	8.93
J Hanc SI	9.08	9.87
Johnsin	25.87	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	5.23	5.73
Cus B1	18.93	19.51
Cus B2	19.71	21.69
Cus B4	8.47	9.28
Cus K1	7.34	8.04
Cus K2	6.29	6.89
Cus S1	22.53	4.71
Cus S2	11.52	12.63
Cus S3	8.78	9.62
Cus S4	4.92	5.39
Polar	4.18	4.48
Knickb	6.93	7.59
Knick Gf	8.82	9.66
Land Gth	7.39	8.08
Langr Fd		unavail
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr		unavail
Lex Gr	7.29	7.97
Lex Rh	14.55	15.90
Liberty Fd	5.53	6.04
Life Ins	9.55	10.44
Lmc Ntl	7.89	8.62
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	13.85	N.L.
Mut	13.22	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affilfd	7.33	7.93
A Bus	3.20	3.46
Bnd Db	10.45	11.42
Luth Bro	11.33	12.60
Luth Inc	9.37	10.24
Manhtn	4.04	4.42
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	8.87	9.39
Indep	8.52	9.36
Mass	12.03	13.18
Mass Financi:		
MIT	12.17	13.30
MIG	13.68	14.95
MID	13.90	15.19
MFD	14.35	15.69
MCD	16.27	17.78
Mgtee	2.34	N.L.
Mathers	12.45	N.L.
Mid AM	5.76	6.30
MONY F	11.41	12.47
MSB Fd		unavail
MIF Fd	8.36	9.04
MIF Gth	5.03	5.41
X OmaG		unavail
M Omahl	9.24	10.13
Mut Shrs	16.24	N.L.
Mut Trst		unavail
NEA Mut	10.69	10.30
Nati Ind	11.41	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	9.32	10.19
Bond	4.83	5.28
Divid	3.69	4.03
Grwth	7.79	7.86
Pf Stk	6.03	7.25
Incom	4.91	5.37
Stock	7.28	7.96
NE LifeFund:		
Equit	17.25	18.75
Groth	17.11	19.03
Side	17.04	18.52
Neuw Cet	6.18	N.L.
Neuw Fd	10.65	N.L.
New Per	14.88	15.56
New Wld	12.93	14.13
Newton	15.63	17.08
Nich Strg	18.80	N.L.
Omega	8.35	8.47
One WmS	17.47	N.L.
ONeill Fd	13.11	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	8.08	8.83
AIM	11.36	12.42
Time	8.59	9.39
OTC Sec		unavail
Param Mu	8.15	8.91
Paul Rvr	7.72	8.44
Pegas Fd	5.47	6.00
Penn Sq	7.74	N.L.
Pa Mut	3.32	
Phila	7.53	8.22
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pilgm	8.97	9.80
Mag C	3.92	4.30
Incom	4.03	4.37
Pine St	10.77	N.L.
Pine Tree	3.29	
Pioneer Fund:		
Entrp	8.25	9.14
Fund	12.74	13.92
II	11.24	12.61
Plan Inv	10.04	10.97
Pilgrim	13.24	14.47
Price Funds:		
Grwth	14.47	N.L.
N Era	12.43	N.L.
N Horiz	10.98	N.L.
Pro Fund	8.58	N.L.
Provid	4.33	4.73
Pru SIP	11.04	12.06
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	10.32	12.37
Equit	9.69	10.59
Georg	15.77	17.23
Grwth	11.64	12.72
Incom	8.59	9.06
Invest	9.92	10.84
Vista	11.33	12.38
Voyag	11.53	12.60
Revere	7.19	7.76
Rintrst	12.70	
Sefec Eqt	8.95	9.78
Sagitars	2.42	N.L.
Schustr	9.08	9.92
Schust Sp	8.61	9.41
Scudder Funds:		
Speci	32.75	N.L.
Balan	16.83	N.L.
Com St	11.56	N.L.
Seaboard Funds:		
Ad Grt	4.34	4.78
Ad Inc	3.78	4.14
Ad Ins	8.08	8.85
Comp C	4.87	5.34
Inc Bos	6.19	6.78
Lever	4.49	4.92
Security Funds:		
Equty	3.93	4.31
Invest	6.94	7.61
Ultra	7.95	8.71
Selected Funds:		
Sel Am	8.86	N.L.
Sel Opp	11.08	N.L.
Sel Spl	14.04	N.L.
Sent Gth	11.41	12.46
Sentry F	14.48	15.74
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	3.90	4.15
Entrp	6.26	6.84
Fiel Fd	4.37	4.78
Harbr	7.86	8.57
Legal	6.63	7.25
Pace	8.69	9.50
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	20.05	21.92
Incom	18.01	19.68
Invest	10.37	11.33
Sherm D	12.65	N.L.
Side Fd	7.57	8.29
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	8.57	9.30
Trust	8.18	8.94
Vent	9.64	10.54
SB Eqty	11.46	N.L.
SB I&Gr	11.55	N.L.
SoGen Int	13.42	14.62
Sw Invs	8.61	9.31
Swin Gt	6.79	7.34
Sover Inv	12.45	13.51
Spectra F	8.75	6.89
S&P IntD	7.50	N.L.
State BondGr:		
Com F	5.025.78	
Div Fd	5.64	6.16
Prog F	5.55	6.07
StFrm Gt	5.15	N.L.
S Frm In	9.59	N.L.
State St	49.50	49.75
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	3.46	N.L.
Asso F	1.26	N.L.
Invest	1.49	N.L.
Ocean	7.60	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	22.04	N.L.
Cap O	11.08	N.L.
Stock	15.98	N.L.
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	6.73	7.38
Incom	8.81	9.65
Sumit	9.91	10.86
Tech	6.99	7.66
Survey F	11.05	12.08
Sync Gth	7.51	8.21
TMR App	9.09	9.93
Temp Gf		unavail
Towr Cap	5.97	
Trns Cap	8.58	9.33
Trav Eq	11.54	12.65
Tudr Hed	12.88	N.L.
TwnC Gf	3.30	3.62
TwnC Inc	4.31	4.72
USAA Gr	11.34	N.L.
US GovSe	10.02	10.17
Unif Mut	9.37	10.24
Unifund	9.07	9.91
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	14.56	15.91
Nat Inv	9.12	9.97
U Cap	10.27	11.22
Whitehl	13.58	14.84
United Funds:		
Accm	7.36	8.28
Bond	7.85	8.60
Con Gr	10.56	11.57
Con Inc	10.13	11.10
Incom	13.72	15.04
Scien	7.41	8.12
Vang	7.48	8.20
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	6.60	7.23
Incom	4.71	5.16
Lev Grt	8.34	8.72
Spl Sit	3.71	4.07
Vance Sanders:		
Invest	7.61	8.32
Comm	7.63	8.34
Speci	8.56	9.36
Vandrbt	4.82	5.27
Vangd	1.45	1.58
Vanlg TN	6.66	
Varlin P	3.864.20	
Viking	6.02	N.L.
Wall St G		unavail
Wash M	12.12	13.25
Weing Eq	12.34	N.L.
Wellingtn Group:		
Equity	24.54	26.82
Invest	10.42	11.40
Morg	12.70	13.88
Techv	8.37	
Trust	12.52	13.68
Wellsl	12.86	13.20
Wellsln	11.69	12.56
Windr	8.24	9.71
West Ind	3.53	3.89
Westf Grt	9.27	10.13
Wisc Fd	6.09	6.66
Ziegler	11.08	12.11

American Stock Exchange Trading

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
26⅝	12⅝	AAR Cp .02e	13	13	13½	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
12⅞	5½	AAVCos .20	5	15	7	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	AbrdMf .40a	6	7	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
3¼	1⅛	Aberden Pet	50	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13	3⅝	Action Ind	8	113	4⅝	4	4⅛+	⅛
5⅝	2⅜	Adam Russl	8	8	3¼	3¼	3¼	
19⅝	10¼	Admiriln .50	7	136	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
17⅞	7½	Adobe Corp	21	5	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
5½	2¼	A&EPlast P	5	10	5⅛	5	5	
2⅝	1⅛	Aerodex Inc		1	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
7½	3⅝	AeroFlo .08r	7	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
3⅞	1⅜	Aerosol	10	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
8¾	4	AffilCap .36r		27	4½	4⅜	4½+	⅛
10⅞	4¼	Affil Hsp .20	12	7	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝+	⅛
16	4⅝	AIC Pht .56a	8	4	6	5⅝	6 +	⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Aiken Ind	9	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
12	7⅛	Airborn Frt	16	28	10⅞	10½	10½	
17⅛	6¾	Airpax .45f	8	12	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜+	⅛
24⅜	13⅜	Airwick .16	28	54	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
19½	12⅛	AlaxMas .68	13	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
58	51¼	AlaP pf4.20		25	54½	54½	54½+	1
19⅜	13⅛	Alan Wood	6	4	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜—	⅛
7⅞	3⅝	Alaska Airl		75	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
12⅜	6⅜	Alcolac .05e	17	14	10⅜	10	10⅜+	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	AllAmer Ind		9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
17	7½	Allegny Airl	12	23	9⅜	9	9¼—	⅛
10⅛	4⅛	AllegA w:O		3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
8⅛	3	AllegA wtN		3	4	4	4	⅛
10⅛	5⅜	Alleg Cp wt		2	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
15⅜	6⅝	AllanTR .79f	6	7	10⅛	10	10⅛—	⅛
4¼	1⅞	Allied Art	3	24	3	2⅞	3	
3⅜	2⅛	Alpha Ind	23	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
7⅞	4	Altamil Cp	5	72	6¼	6¼	6¼+	⅛
1⅞	⅜	Altec Corp		10	15-16	⅞	⅞	
1¼	½	Altec Cp wt		1	15-16	15-16	15-16+	⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Altec Cp pf		3	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
11⅜	7	AlterFds .50	6	7	9¼	9¼	9¼+	⅛
12⅜	7¾	AlumSpc .44	9	1	12⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
61⅞	24¾	Amco Ind	72	16	39½	39⅜	39⅜—	⅛
12	5	AHessLL wt		501	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
2⅝	1⅜	Am Agrcncs		24	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
1⅜	⅜	AmBilfrt .50	4	3	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
3⅛	⅞	ACanMtg wt			1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
39⅜	24¾	AFlich 2.40e	9	5	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	
5	2	AmFlich wt		15	4⅛	3⅞	4	
16⅛	10	A GarP .06e	10	55	15¾	15¼	15¾+	⅛
4	1⅞	A Girl Fash		5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6	4	Am Int Pict	6	10	4¼	4¼	4¼+	⅛
19⅝	6¼	Alsreti .26e	7	79	7½	7	7⅛—	⅛
9	6⅜	AAmcaA .33	8	2	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
12⅛	5½	AAmcaB .33	8	1	7¼	7⅛	7¼+	⅛
24	8⅛	AmMfr 1 .10c	8	13	18⅜	9⅞	10⅜+	½
40⅞	5⅞	A Petrl 1.28	12	19	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
4⅝	3½	A Prec .05e	10	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
17	9⅜	A RIT 1.13e	11	12	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
2½	1⅛	AmRityT wt		20	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
16⅛	4¼	Am Recreat	7	243	6½	5⅞	6⅛+	⅛
18⅛	6⅞	ASafeE .88f	7	41	9¼	8¼	9⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3⅝	A Techl .08e	6	15	5¼	5	5	
26¾	7⅜	AmTrain Sv	14	26	14	13½	13⅞—	⅛
62	16	AMICCp .64	12	71	20	18	19⅜+	1⅜
3⅜	1¾	Andrea Rad		3	2	2	2 +	⅛
2⅝	1½	Anglo C .10e	12	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
24⅜	6⅛	Anthony Ind	4	25	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
2	1	AO Indust	10	50	1⅛	1	1	
2	1¾	Applid Data	26	10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
30⅛	28	Aquit Ca .20	21	16	21	20⅜	21 +	⅛
2⅛	⅞	Argus Inc		6	1	⅞	⅞—1-16	
22⅜	12⅝	Ariz Col .08e	13	42	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	
28⅜	19⅛	ArkLG& 1.32	9	198	27⅛	27	27⅛+	⅜
15⅝	10⅛	Armec Ent	7	27	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛
17	6⅜	Armin Cp	8	38	14⅞	13½	16 —	⅜
10⅞	5¼	Arrow Elect	6	7	7⅞	7½	7⅞	
18⅛	8	Arundel .59i	8	25	10⅝	10	10⅜—	⅛
4½	2⅝	Arwood Cp		1	3	3	3 +	⅛
15⅞	8	Asamera O	33	184	14⅜	13⅜	13⅞+	⅛
16⅜	9¼	AshlOil Can	16	6	13	12⅞	13 +	⅜
12⅛	7⅛	Asoro .40b	5	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
4⅞	1¾	AssdFd .05p		12	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	AssMt 2.10e		29	7¾	7	7 ¾+	⅛
34⅞	22¼	Assd Pr .40e	9	6	23¼	23	23¼	
6⅝	3	Astrex Inc	10	9	4½	4½	4½	
10⅞	6⅜	Atalanta Cp	5	3	8¼	8¼	8¼+	⅛
2	1	Atco Ind	15	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7¾	2¾	AtlCoMtg wt		7	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
36⅛	10⅛	AtlCMI 1.45e	11	68	32½	32	32⅛—	⅛
1⅞	13-16	Atlas Cp wt		62	15-16	⅞	15-16	
33⅝	17⅛	Ausatrinc .10	35	9	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
26¾	11	Austral Oil	28	638	23⅛	22⅝	24⅛	
6⅛	4	Auto Bldg	5	22	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
7⅛	3	Autmat Rad	7	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
8¾	6⅜	AutmSvc .20	6	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	
67	41	AutSwit .48e	19	2	55	54½	55 +	1
cag	4	AVEMC .14	10	25	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
48⅜	32½	Avnet 1.15a	8	2	33½	33½	33½—	⅛
20⅛	16	AVX Corp	12	9	17½	17	17 —	⅛

B

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
12¼	8¼	Bads Mk .50e	6	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
6⅞	5	BakISec .31e		3	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	
18⅜	14½	BanFd 1.45e		17	15½	15½	15½	
4¼	1¼	BansPun wt		56	2	1⅞	2	
35⅜	18	BanstrCtl Lt	13	168	23¼	24¾	25	
		BanstrCtl In		10	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛	
21	9⅛	Bankru .80a	24	7	18⅞	17⅝	18	
7¼	3	Banner .40a	5	3	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
33½	23⅜	Barbra Lyn	7	4	4	4	4	
29¾	29⅜	Barclay Ind	11	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
9⅛	3½	Barnes Eng		3	5⅞	5½	5½	
15¼	7⅛	Barnwel Ind	32	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
12⅛	4⅞	Barry R .40f	7	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
12⅞	6⅛	BarryWr .32	9	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
3½	1⅜	Bartell Med	8	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
8⅜	3⅛	Barth Sp .27	8	5	4¼	4	4⅛	
7½	2⅝	Barrone Cdy	21	1	3	3	3	
2½	1	Baruch Fost		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	3⅜	Barwick ET	7	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
6⅜	3	BasinPet Cp	13	109	5⅛	5	5⅛	
13⅞	9⅞	BayrkU .87e		4	11½	11½	11½	
4⅝	2⅛	Bell Ind .68						

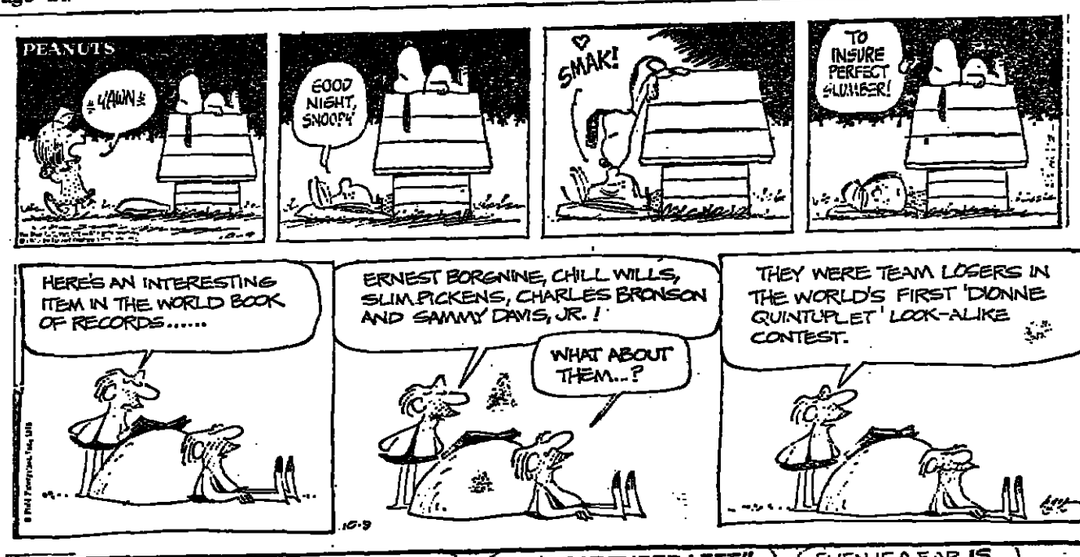
American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1973— High. Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
	B						
2⅝	Blaupunkt Inc	6	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅝	Bodin Ae .20	7	147	17⅜	14⅝	134+	1⅜
3⅝	Bolt Beranek	22	20	16½	9⅞	16¼+	¼
19⅛	Bowmar Ins	14	368	41⅜	38⅞	41 +	1⅝
7	Bowne .08	7	17	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	
25⅝	BowVall .70	141	3	38½	38⅛	38⅛	
7⅝	Brad Ragan	12	22	13¾	12½	13½+	⅜
21⅝	BrndAGm Sp	80	2	36½	36½	36½+	3½
3⅝	BrncBlk .36	6	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
9½	BrnnkAr wt		10	15	14½		
8⅛	BrtAirA .30t		12	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜+	⅛
17½	BrascanLt	4	21	19⅝	19½	19⅝—	⅛
12⅜	BrasnEh .44	6	46	17½	17½	17½	
4	Breeze Corp	7	5	5⅜	5	5	
12	Brewer .48	7	20	13¼	13¼	13¼+	⅛
2⅜	Brody Seats	7	2	3⅜	3½	3⅜+	⅛
6¼	BrookP .16a	11	7	8¼	8¼	8¼	
2	BrownCo wt		120	5⅝	5½	5⅝—	⅛
20⅛	BrwnFS .40b	12	5	27⅛	27	27 —	⅛
5	BrwnF pf.40		2	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
23	BTAlg 3.71e	16	16	39⅝	32½	39½+	6½
2⅜	Buehler Co	17	11	4	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
4⅜	Builders .20	4	12	5⅜	5	5	⅛
19⅜	Bundy Libs	4	10	19	18½	19 +	½
11½	Burgess Ind		67	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜+	⅛
10	Burmah .62	11	2	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
4¼	Butler Aviat	7	4	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜+	⅛
16	Butler G Oil	24	1416	29⅝	27⅝	28 —	2⅜
	C						
3¼	Cablcm Gn	5	5	3⅜	3⅜	3½	
7⅜	Calcor .15b	9	38	13½	11½	13½+	⅜
5⅜	Calcomp	93	269	15⅜	13¾	15	
13⅜	Cal PrCm .1	18	10	17	15¾	17 +	¼
2¼	Calvert Exp	21	21	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	
5½	Camcoln .05		2	7⅜	7¼	7⅜+	⅛
5 1-16	CamnChib	14	8	7¼	7 3-16	7¼—	⅛
8½	Camoln .30b	4	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
2¼	CdnExp GO	20	12	5⅜	3⅝	3⅝	
17	CanS pfl.25		2100	18½	18½	18½+	1⅜
3⅜	CantInd .17t	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	⅛
9½	CanUtil Com	6	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
3	Certified Co	4	15	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛+	⅛
1	Cerron Cp	22	76	2	1¾	2 +	⅛
5¼	ChadMill .40	5	28	5⅞	5½	5½—	⅛
3⅝	Champfl .02	15	84	5¼	5¼	5¼+	⅛
1¾	Charan Ind	6	1	2	2	2	
3⅛	Chartr Med	18	7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
6	CHB Fd .35b	5	3	6½	6½	6½+	⅛
3⅜	ChmExp .20	8	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
3⅜	ChemRB .24	19	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
22⅜	ChfRlty 1.80a	8	2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜—	⅜
4	ChicUnl .01	17	7	6¼	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
9	Child World	20	3	15¾	15½	15½—	⅛
6¾	Chlor C .44a	6	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
1⅞	Christian Co	9	19	3	2⅞	2⅞	
15⅜	CICVFT .13fe		13	17½	17¼	17½+	⅛
1½	CIMHgr wt		8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
⅞	Cinerama		180	1⅛	1	1	
10	Circle K .26	13	24	11⅜	10⅜	11⅜+	⅝
15⅜	CitMtg 1.75e	9	15	17⅛	16½	17⅛+	⅝
1⅜	CitzMkt wt		3	2¾	2½	2½+	⅛
7	CityGsFl .50	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
5¾	CK Petroim	39	71	11⅝	10⅛	11⅛	
3½	CL Finl	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9¾	Clark Gr .30	7	5	11¼	11¼	11¼—	⅛
8⅜	Clarkson Ind	17	18	19⅜	13½	13½	
11½	Bergsoe Ind		67	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜+	⅛
10	Burmah .62	11	2	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
4¼	Butler Aviat	7	4	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜+	⅛
16	Butler G Oil	24	1416	29⅝	27⅝	28 —	2⅜
	C						
3¼	Cablcm Gn	5	5	3⅜	3⅜	3½	
7⅜	Calcor .15b	9	38	13½	11½	13½+	⅜
5⅜	Calcomp	93	269	15⅜	13¾	15	
13⅜	Cal PrCm .1	18	10	17	15¾	17 +	¼
2¼	Calvert Exp	21	21	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	
5½	Camcoln .05		2	7⅜	7¼	7⅜+	⅛
5 1-16	CamnChib	14	8	7¼	7 3-16	7¼—	⅛
8½	Camoln .30b	4	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
2¼	CdnExp GO	20	12	5⅜	3⅝	3⅝	
17	CanS pfl.25		2100	18½	18½	18½+	1⅜
3⅜	CantInd .17t	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	⅛
9½	CanUtil Com	6	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
3	Certified Co	4	15	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛+	⅛
1	Cerron Cp	22	76	2	1¾	2 +	⅛
5¼	ChadMill .40	5	28	5⅞	5½	5½—	⅛
3⅝	Champfl .02	15	84	5¼	5¼	5¼+	⅛
1¾	Charan Ind	6	1	2	2	2	
3⅛	Chartr Med	18	7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
6	CHB Fd .35b	5	3	6½	6½	6½+	⅛
3⅜	ChmExp .20	8	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
3⅜	ChemRB .24	19	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
22⅜	ChfRlty 1.80a	8	2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜—	⅜
4	ChicUnl .01	17	7	6¼	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
9	Child World	20	3	15¾	15½	15½—	⅛
6¾	Chlor C .44a	6	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
1⅞	Christian Co	9	19	3	2⅞	2⅞	
15⅜	CICVFT .13fe		13	17½	17¼	17½+	⅛
1½	CIMHgr wt		8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
⅞	Cinerama		180	1⅛	1	1	
10	Circle K .26	13	24	11⅜	10⅜	11⅜+	⅝
15⅜	CitMtg 1.75e	9	15	17⅛	16½	17⅛+	⅝
1⅜	CitzMkt wt		3	2¾	2½	2½+	⅛
7	CityGsFl .50	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
5¾	CK Petroim	39	71	11⅝	10⅛	11⅛	
3½	CL Finl	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9¾	Clark Gr .30	7	5	11¼	11¼	11¼—	⅛
8⅜	Clarkson Ind	17	18	19⅜	13½	13½	
11½	Bergsoe Ind		67	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜+	⅛
25	Clarostat	7	19	8	7	7⅝+	⅜
2	Clary Corp		4	2⅛	2	2	
7¼	Clausing .32b	7	18	9⅜	8¼	9⅜+	⅛
5¼	Cleary Cor	5	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
2⅜	CMI Corp	71	34	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
13	CMI Inv wt		45	17⅜	15	17 +	1⅛
4½	Coachmn In	4	27	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
6⅝	Codesco .10a	13	5	9⅜	9¼	9⅜—	⅛
11	Coff Mat .56	13	23	16¼	16	16⅜—	⅜
3⅜	Cohu In .15e	10	12	6⅝	5½	6⅜	
3	Colt Intl	6	146	4⅜	4	4⅜	
13	Colorsan .44	10	99	15¼	14⅜	14⅝—	⅛
8⅝	ColtFow .15e	4	2	9½	9½	9½	
6⅝	Col Gen Cp	1	19	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
10½	Colwell C .28	9	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜+	⅜
7	ColwMin wt		5	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
15	Comb Com	19	12	28⅜	27⅝	28 —	⅜
14⅜	Cmbustn Eqs	23	49	33⅛	32½	33⅛+	⅛
25	Cominco .1	21	2	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜—	⅛
8⅜	ComlAlli .27	9	8	11¼	11⅛	11¼—	⅛
11⅝	CmlMet .66b	6	6	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜—	⅛
2¾	Commodor	7	61	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
2¾	CmnPh Cp	9	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
5⅛	ComPsyc Cp	12	32	14⅜	10⅝	10⅝+	⅝
2⅝	Comt PS .12	7	157	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
3⅛	Compac Cp	16	2	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
7⅜	Compclr .32	6	13	8⅜	8½	8⅝—	⅛
1¼	CmpuDyn	13	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
17⅛	Computrn	14	49	28⅛	26½	27⅝—	⅛
1⅞	Comput Eq	14	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
1¼	Comput Inst		3	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
1¾	Comsat Inv	18	7	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛+	⅛
9⅜	Conche .16e	6	3	11½	11¼	11½+	⅛
2⅜	Concrd Fab	26	5	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
2½	Condec Crn		4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅜	Connlly Con	19	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10½	Conrock .60	6	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
4⅛	Conroy Inc	5	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
2⅜	Con Oil Gas		881	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜+	⅛
8½	Cons Ref .30	8	42	12¼	11⅝	12⅛+	1½
7	Consyne Cp	18	28	18⅜	18½	18½—	⅜
1⅛	Cont Master	9	25	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2	Cont Tel wt		24	2⅜	2½	2⅜—	⅛
9	Cook Elc .32	12	18	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
34⅛	Cook In .40b	3	277	29⅜	28⅝	29 +	⅛
14⅛	Cook Pt V .1	7	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜+	⅛
4⅜	Cop Jar .20a	9	17	5½	5⅛	5⅛—	
4⅜	Cordon Intl	17	86	9	8¾	9 +	½
17	CorrBlk .91a	11	1	28	28	28 +	¼
2	Cott Corp		5	3⅝	3¼	3⅜+	⅛
⅛	CottCorp wt		2	⅞	⅞	⅞+1-16	
3	Cousins wt		26	4⅞	4¾	4⅞—	⅛
2¼	Crain Corp	6	41	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝+	⅛
5	CramrE .31f	12	12	8½	8	8 —	⅛
4	CreatIv Mgt	7	10	6½	6⅜	6½—	⅛
15¼	CreolP 2.28a	10	25	18⅝	18⅜	18¼+	⅛
2½	Crest Foam	57	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
17½	Crmtrain-1	7	3	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜—	
49⅛	Cross AT .62	37	3	67	65½	66⅝—	⅛
13½	CumCP 1.18f	12	76	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛—	⅛
7½	Crown-I .15e	4	2	8½	8½	8½+	⅛
6½	Crystal Oil	33	279	18⅝	16⅜	18 +	⅝
10⅝	CSECorp .40	5	11	14⅜	14	14 —	⅜
5½	Cubic Co .20	12	6	7⅜	6⅞	7	
2½	Curtis Math		3	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
9½	CuttarA .22p		30	9⅝	9½	9½	
	D						
8	Damon .20g	5	3	8¼	8¼	8¼—	⅛
12⅜	Danielin .36	9	3	16	16	16 —	⅛
1	Data Control		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
14½	Data Documt	9	11	23½	22¾	22¾—	⅛
3⅝	Data Prod	16	300	6¾	6⅜	6⅜+	⅛
6½	DayMin .10e	27	22	7⅜	6⅞	7⅛+	⅜
2	Daylin wt		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
⅞	DCL Inc		40	1	⅞	1 +	⅛
11⅜	Dearb St .25	39	147	14⅜	13½	13½+	1
3½	DeJur Amsc	18	4	3½	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
7	Del Labs	8	21	14¾	10⅝	11⅜+	1
1⅝	DeltaCp Am		5	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	⅛
8¾	Dfln Fd .20a	6	2	9	9	9	
15⅜	DTelEr .80a	14	26	20⅝	19¾	20⅛+	⅜
4⅜	Dero Ind		1	⅞	⅞	⅞—	⅛
2	DeRose Ind	10	5	3¼	3½	3½+	⅛
16¼	Diasetr .19h	27	30	27½	26½	26½—	⅛
5	Designcr Jw	7	17	6¼	6⅛	6⅞+	⅛
2	Dialecte Scnt		7	2½	2⅛	2⅜+	⅛
13½	Dev Cp Am	7	34	19¾	18¾	19¼	
5	DevonA .05e	6	148	9½	8⅝	9½+	⅜
7½	DHJ In .10e	6	40	13⅜	12½	13 +	⅛
16⅞	DiamAk Drl	13	92	20⅝	18¾	20½+	2
5⅞	DiboldO VC		7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
12	DiligHdst .40	7	1	17½	17½	17½	
3¼	Dioptics Inc	28	291	3⅜	2	3¼+	⅜
6⅜	Diversley .56	10	6	9¾	9¼	9⅝—	⅛
7⅞	Dixilyn Cor		11	7⅜	7¼	7½—	⅛
3⅜	Donjo Petrl	27	267	33⅜	32⅜	33 +	1⅛
16½	Dorrler .50	15	3	26	25⅜	26 —	⅛
8¼	Donkeny .36	4	3	10	9⅝	10 +	⅛
7⅜	Donnys .15e	4	10	9½	9	9½+	⅛
1¾	Drew Nat	68	74	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
17⅜	DrexEl 2.25b		4	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜+	⅛
4⅜	Dryer Harr	5	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
7½	DrPair .40b	10	5	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛
2 1-16	Duabp .08e	7	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+1-16	
8	DupbPd .16	5	7	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
3⅜	Duralcy Co		4	3⅝	3½	3½	
9½	Dur Tile .25b	16	36	11¾	11	11¾+	½
3¼	Dynalectn	26	27	4¾	4½	4¾	
4⅛	Dynell .8t	9	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	E						
9	E Systm .80	5	12	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝—	⅛
1⅝	Eagle Cloth		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
9	Erlichab .36	12	30	13	12⅝	13 +	⅝
4⅛	Earth R .12	20	123	8¼	7⅝	8⅛+	⅛
11¾	EasonO .80r	21	77	27	26¼	26½+	1⅛
9	EstnAir .07t	6	7	8	4⅝	5	
6	Eastrn Frst	5	5	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
7⅜	Eazer Expr	9	2	9⅜	9¼	9¼—	⅛
5¼	Eckmar Cp	13	27	14	14	14	
11⅛	Ecodyne	24	4	17⅜	17¼	17⅜—	⅛
3½	Edgcmb Tool	9	71	19	18	18½+	⅜
3⅜	Edmos .13	6	112	5⅜	4	5⅜+	1⅛
3⅜	Edo Corp	5	23	6	5⅝	6	
4½	Edwards .30	37	18	8¾	8½	8½—	⅛
7⅜	EhrnhPh .20	10	30	15¾	14⅜	15¾—	⅛
5⅜	Elco Corp	7	82	6¼	5⅞	6⅛+	⅛
2¼	Elcor Chm	17	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
5¼	El Hose .40e	6	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜+	⅛
10½	Electrop .80	6	3	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜+	⅛
1⅜	Elect Assist	7	1	1¾	1¾	1¾—	⅛
½	Elect Comp		12	1¾	1¾	1¾	
5⅝	Electm Eng	11	22	12½	12¼	12½+	⅛
1⅜	Elec Rsrch	7	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
16⅜	Electrnk .60	14	2	22½	22	22½—	⅛
3⅜	Electsp .36f	16	40	4½	4¼	4¼	
1	Elk Horn .36	12	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
6¾	El Tronics	8	12	12	10⅜	11 +	⅛
2⅛	Empresa Inf	5	7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
8	EpkoSh .64a	6	7	8	8	8 —	⅛
1⅜	Equilchlst		10	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
6½	Ernst A .10r	4	4	5	5	5	
5½	Esq Rad .21	5	3	8½	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
3⅜	Essex Chem	8	9	3½	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
6½	Etz Lav .96e	6	15	7¾	7½	7⅝—	⅛
2⅜	Euthanc .20f	31	5	6¾	6⅜	6¾+	⅜
2½	EverAr .16b	13	1	18½	18½	18½—	⅛
13	Excelinv Co	16	23	15⅞	14⅝	15¼+	⅛
9¼	Executin .24	12	11	10	9⅝	10 +	⅛

—1973— High. Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
	F						
7¼	Fab Ind	9	95	4⅝	3½	4¼+	⅛
9⅛	Fabian .40a	7	5	7¾	7¼	7⅜	
14⅜	FabrKtr .04	7	2	13⅜	13½	13⅜—	⅛
8½	FairTec Mil	5	8	3½	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
15½	FairNbl .15r	6	63	11⅜	10⅝	11⅜+	⅛
3½	Fairmt Chm	82	5	2⅝	2½	2½	
11¼	Falcon Sbd	19	34	11⅜	11	11 —	⅛
16⅛	Fam Dol Str	18	24	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜—	⅛
8½	Family Rec	25	9	3½	3⅜	3½+	⅛
19⅜	Fash Fa .22r	12	66	9⅜	8⅞	9⅜	
3	Fed Resrces		264	2½	2	2½+	½
21⅜	FedMrt .40a	6	6	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜—	⅛
16	Felmont Oil	14	105	19⅜	14⅝	15⅝+	1⅝
12½	FelsNaptwy .20	5	12	6¼	6¼	6½—	⅛
7⅜	Fibrebrd wt		95	8	7⅜	8 +	⅛
48⅜	FideliG 3.30a	9	16	33½	32½	33½—	⅛
19¾	FidelGr wt		4	25⅞	24	25⅜+	⅜
4½	Fields Plast		2	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
13⅜	Flim Cp .36	7	7	12	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
5⅜	Flmways		21	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
23½	Filtrnyx .01e	12	2	15⅝	15½	15½—	⅛
31½	FinSanB .20	5	4	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜+	⅜
13⅜	FinGenA .30r	7	121	12½	12¼	12½	
13¼	FinGnA .30r		3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
25	Fischbch Cyc	10	15	25⅜	23½	23¾	
5⅜	Fisher Foods		2	4	4	4	
5½	Fisk Tel .12	12	55	10⅜	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛
28½	Fishman .20	2	2	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	
24	Fla Pwr & Lt	12	52	29⅜	28⅞	29⅛+	⅛
7⅜	Flaglnd .32	8	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
7	Flagstaff	9	13	6	5⅞	6 —	⅛
15⅜	Flight Safty	15	4	14½	14⅜	14½+	⅛
4⅛	Flock Ind		20	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
4⅝	Flo Capital		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16⅜	Flo Rock In	6	10	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
17	FlowerA .24	9	1	13	13	13	
42½	FlukeM .80f	14	25	25¼	24¾	24¾—	⅛
38⅜	FlxTrees .40		159	18⅝	16⅞	18⅛+	1⅜
3⅝	Foodrm .50	4	1	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
12⅜	Gayner Stor	5	70	4	3⅞	4	⅛
14⅜	Gearhart .24	18	6	10	9½	9½	
5⅜	Gen Building	27	7	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
37½	G Cluma .40	8	17	16½	16	16 —	⅜
7	GenEduc Sv	5	14	4½	4⅜	4½	
4⅜	G Empl .08e	8	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
7¾	G Homewar	3	8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
4⅜	Gen Interior		65	5½	5¼	5½+	⅛
2½	G Phys .60	6	3	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
6⅝	Gen Resrch	7	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
7⅞	Genge Inc	8	50	6¼	5⅝	6½—	⅛
6½	Gen Ind	14	79	12⅜	12	12¾+	⅜
22½	GeoSpace	25	5	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝+	⅛
11⅜	Giant F .52a	7	3	13¼	13¼	13¼+	⅛
7⅛	Giant Y .48a	11	48	8¾	8 5-16	8½+3-16	
8½	Glading .12t	7	8	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
7¼	Glasrock Pr		13	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
16¾	GlattAir .80	7	3	18½	18½	18½	
8½	GlattLt pf2.50		2	39	38½	39 +	1½
8½	Glb Gen .20r	5	12	6⅝	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
7½	Globelnd .40	7	2	6⅝	6¾	6¾+	⅛
16¾	GlobeSec Sy	7	2	8½	8	8	-⅜
14⅜	Glosser .22	7	4	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
19½	Glotcstr En	9	10	18½	18¼	18½	
15¾	Glover Inc	7	12	16½	16¼	16½	
8⅝	Glbblst .36	6	6	7	7	7 +	⅛
27	Golden Cycl	10	15	15⅜	15⅜	15½—	⅜
10⅝	Gold W Mbb	10	5	3⅝	3¾	3⅝+	⅛
16	Gould S .15e	4	40	4	3⅞	4	
24⅛	Goodrich	30	65	6	6⅛	6⅛	
16	Gorm R .80	9	2	19½	19¼	19½+	½
3	Gouldinc wt		177	7¾	7½	7½	
27	Grainger .27	33	9	39⅞	39⅝	39¾—	⅜
6⅜	Granite Mgt		5	4½	4½	4½	
16	GrasVa .35e	16	40	14	13½	14 +	⅜
13⅜	GrayMt .84f	9	12	9½	9½	9⅝—	⅛
1⅛	GreatAm In		20	15-16	13-16	15-16—1-16	
4⅛	GtBasin Pet	51	326	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	
14⅛	GtLkCh .11e	16	410	13½	12⅝	13¼+	⅛
6⅜	GtSoSft .10e	14	4	9	8⅝	9	
6⅜	Greenph .27t	7	156	9	8½	8¾+	⅛
3⅝	GREIT 1.20	10	7	10⅜	10½	10½—	⅛
6¼	GryhdC .20e	5	6	4			

PEANUTS



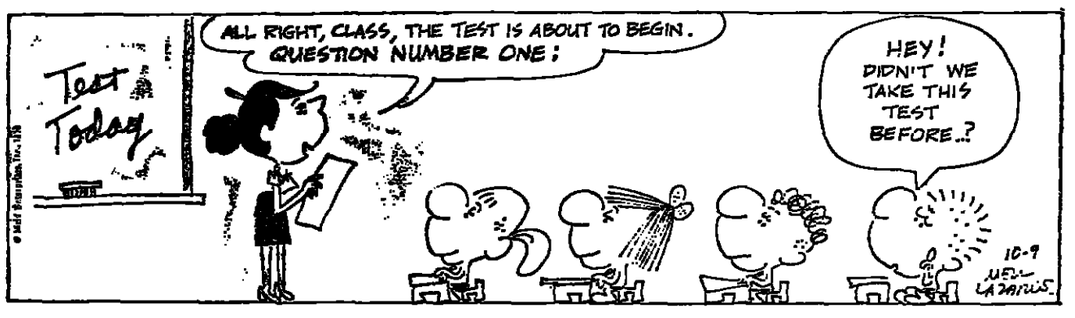
B.C.



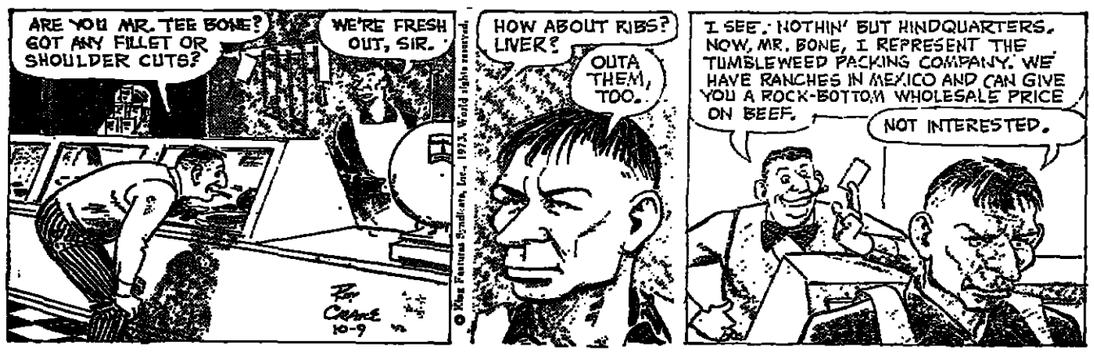
LI'L ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER

WIZARD of ID



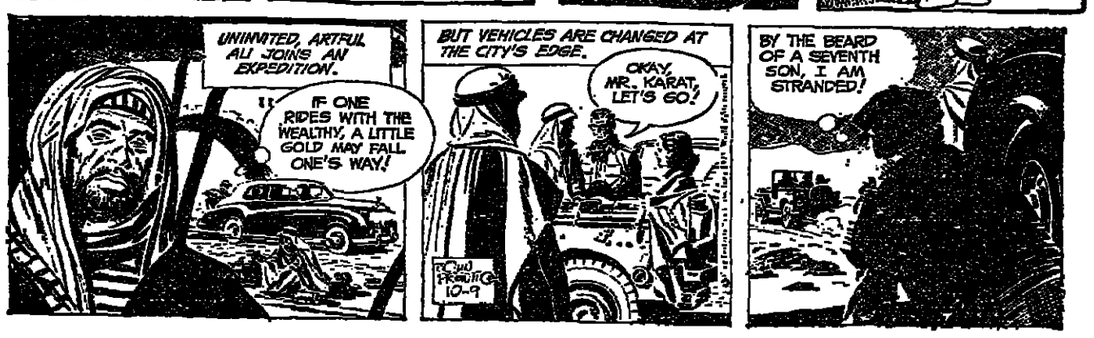
REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Skill was needed to bring home the difficult game contract on the diagramed deal. The declarer reached three no-trump as shown after his partner bid diamonds and spades.

He had a difficult bid on the second round: Two no-trump was not completely satisfactory, with three losers in the unbid club suit. Some experts would bid two clubs, a "fourth-suit waiting" bid asking North to clarify his hand.

The opening lead of the club king was won with dummy's ace. A spade was led to the queen, and when West won with the ace, he cashed the club queen. The next lead was the singleton diamond, taken by dummy's king.

At this point, South would have had nine sure tricks against a normal three-two diamond division. But when he led a diamond to the ace, he discovered the bad news—East held the diamonds, and he was now two tricks short of his goal.

On the second round of diamonds, West gave up a spade, which seemed safe. He wanted to keep five hearts to match in that suit, but South was able to show that this was not sufficient to defeat the contract.

Two spade winners were taken, and West was thrown in with the fourth round of the suit. He had no choice but to lead a heart, and when South captured the king with the ace, the position was:

NORTH
♠ —
♡ —
◇ Q 10 6
♣ 9

WEST
♠ —
♡ J 9 8 5
◇ —
♣ —

EAST
♠ —
♡ —
◇ J 5
♣ J 10

SOUTH
♠ —
♡ Q 6
◇ 7
♣ 8

The heart queen forced East to give up one of his club winners—a strip-squeeze—and the club throw-in produced the end-play for the ninth trick.

West could not have saved himself by throwing a heart instead of a spade at the fifth trick—South would have proceeded as before with three rounds of spades, and East would eventually have been squeezed by the lead of the winning heart at the 11th trick.

NORTH (D)
♠ K J 7 2
♡ —
◇ K Q 10 6 3
♣ A 9 7 4

WEST
♠ A 10 8 6 4
♡ J 9 8 7 5
◇ 8
♣ K Q

EAST
♠ 9 3
♡ K 10 4
◇ J 9 5 4
♣ J 10 5 2

SOUTH
♠ Q 5
♡ A Q 6 3 2
◇ A 7 2
♣ 8 6 3

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

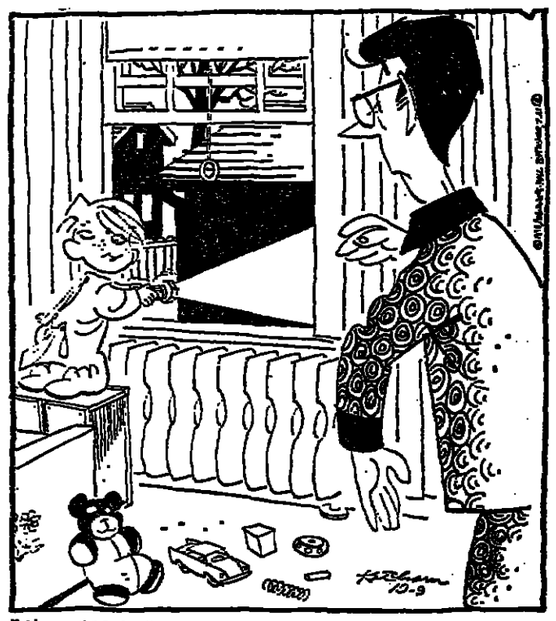
North	East	South	West
1 ◇	Pass	1 ♡	Pass
1 ♠	Pass	2 N.T.	Pass
3 N.T.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

C	L	A	P		J	A	I	L		S	C	R	A	P			
H	A	L	O		O	M	N	I		T	H	E	M	E			
A	R	G	N		H	O	R	N		P	I	T	C	H			
M	A	N	D	R	A	K	E		A	E	C						
S	T	I	G	E	O	N		M	A	D	W	O	M	A	N		
			R	A	N	G		R	U	N		A	D	D			
A	U	T	O	S		R	E	A	L		E	L	M	O			
S	T	O	U	T		H	E	A	R	T	E	D	M	E	N		
S	I	M	S		A	T	T	A		L	I	G	N	S			
A	C	E		P	I	E		T	R	E	T						
M	A	N	T		I	L	L	I	A		A	V	O		I	C	E
			I	L	E		D	G	B	E	R	M	A	N			
S	H	I	L	L		C	O	M	B		I	O	N	A			
P	R	A	D	G		O	R	A	L		A	V	E	C			
A	S	H	E	W		S	E	R	E		L	E	S	T			

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

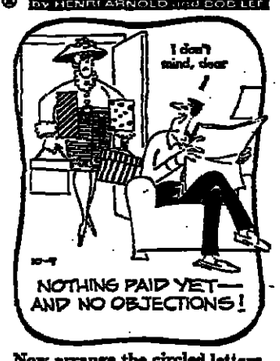
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VEALE

ENVOW

NECTED

FATOLA



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "◯◯◯◯ - ◯◯◯◯"

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: STAID SLATE BAKING TONGUE

Answer: When discharged they disappear — DEBTS

BOOKS

THE NATIONAL FOOTBALL LOTTERY

By Larry Merchant. Holt, Rinehart & Winston. 325 pp. $7.50.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

I read Larry Merchant's "The National Football Lottery" with a mixture of envy, admiration, edification, and self-satisfaction, plus an urge to telephone Merchant at The New York Post (where he works as a sports columnist) to get his thoughts on next week's football games. But despite my delight in his book, I don't recommend it to anyone who isn't already hooked on pro football. You see, by writing "The National Football Lottery," Larry Merchant has gotten to act out the dream of every pro-football fan (or at least every fan who has ever wagered a nickel on a game, which, if we're to take Merchant's word for it, covers not only a lot of fans, but a lot of human beings). You see, Merchant got himself staked by a publisher to the sum of $30,000 to prove how accurately he could pick results from among those 13 games the pros play every Sunday afternoon and Monday evening from October to January. And not only did he get staked, he got to write a book about how he did with his stake: and if there are as many readers out there interested in the football-money game as there were in Adam Smith's other money game, the book is going to earn him an even bigger stake.

This accounts for my envy.

And, you see, Merchant turns out to be pretty good at his game. After a warmup spell of roulette in Monte Carlo, to shake out the kinks in his nerves and avoid the exhibition season (it is a fake, Merchant believes; and to win or lose on fakes is to be drawn into making false evaluations, "like winning or losing in Monopoly and then buying or selling stock in the Reading Railroad"), he attacked the opening week of the season and immediately found himself plus $930. From that point on through the season, through the playoffs, and through the Superbowl, despite a nervous kidney and occasional intrusions of reality, he kept losing and winning, but mostly winning, until he ended up with... But I won't spoil the suspense, except to say it was a tidy bundle.

This accounts for my admiration.

And, you see, he records not only what he won and lost, but how he played the game, how the *subtle* and *confusing* art of betting operates, how other bettors he knew made out that season (they are a colorful crew made up of Greenwich Village Fats, the Mover, Fast Eddie, Mr. Rich, Frankie the Doorman, and sundry others), how he learned to compensate for his admiration for Atlanta coach Norm Van Brocklin and for his hatred of the New York Giants (the football season Merchant describes *happened in the old days* when New York City had two pro football teams), and how the whole complex bookie system works. With side trips to introduce us to the powers behind the scene, and one detour to consi that very occasional games tampered with by gamblers players (though Merchant lieves pro football to be basic ly honest).

This accounts for my edifi tion.

And he sets it all down diary form, so that neither nor the reader knows what's ing to happen from week to w (unless the reader has the of football mind that remembe say, the outcome of the Den San Diego game of Sept. 24, 19 and even if he remembers won, he's unlikely to remem the "spread," or point differe of the outcome, which is matters in betting). And in week's chapter he starts off giving us the bookie's be "lines" (the spreads each must beat in order for the be to win), then follows up by plaining his bets, and saves results for the chapter's end. I was able to play along him, place mind bets (only games I couldn't remember, course), let the suspense bu see how I did, and end winning 16,000 menhat dol (and that without touchin playoffs and the Superbowl, outcomes of which I do of co remember).

This explains my self-satisf tion.

But I have three complai First—a quibble—I wish Merchant had explained how establishes his own betting l for in each chapter he mate it up against the "official" from Las Vegas, and it is of equal and sometimes superior accuracy. (This accounts for urge to telephone him ab next week's games.) Second disappointment. I wish he'd the dramatic flare to bet all winnings on the Superbowl. S it wouldn't have been prud with the Miami Dolphins, Washington Redskins as ops matched as they were, but could have explained why and still risked losing or winn all for the sake of an artistic ly more satisfying ending.

And third—the trouble this book—the whole busines betting on games is immoral isn't immoral for any of reasons Merchant discusses fact, his case against the pre legal prohibition of gambling team sports is most incisive witty). No, the betting life s immoral—to judge from his and the attitudes it conve simply because of the way appears to have misshaped Merchant's life and made everyth in it, from the relentless pur iness of his prose to his spor outlook on women, a proposi to be won or lost, nothing between.

Which accounts for why, spite my own delight in book, I can't recommend it anyone who isn't already hool

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

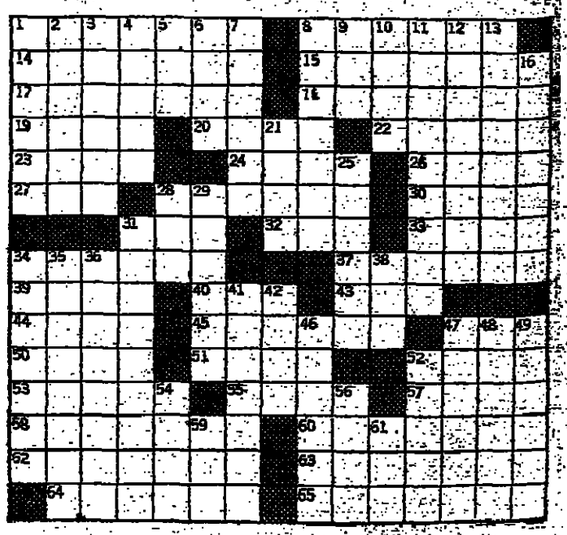
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Popular cage pet
8 Reduce in value
14 Loving
15 Unyielding
17 Thickheaded
18 Potpourri
19 Seed coating
20 Singing syllables
22 Finnish lake
23 Polynesian god
24 Theater area
26 Law: Abbr.
27 High note
28 Symbol of speed
30 Certain queen's home
31 Card game
32 "Fables in Slang" author
33 Done with
34 Sullen
37 Correct
39 Pizza-maker's need
40 Sculpture, for one
43 Born: Fr.
44 Take out
45 Singer Pete
47 Took the bait
50 Mascagni opera
51 Word with green or more
52 "Nibelung" goddess
53 Shade of gray
55 Ludwig
57 Affair requiring seconds
58 Scarlet bird
60 Conjugal
62 Surrounded territory
63 Send to school
64 Transferred
65 Figure in old West

DOWN

1 Hook-shaped
2 Lacking principles
3 Yacht haven
4 Vestment
5 —— fish (torpedo)
6 Pernicious
7 Total —— (good memory)
8 Imperfect
9 Nigerian town
10 Bundle
11 Proverbial castle
12 Having curing powers
13 Like some invitations
16 Unsteady
21 "Damned Yankees" girl
25 Endless, to poets
28 Encore!
29 Discomfort
31 Having lost freshness
34 Dealer in ladies' wear
35 Stagecoach of early West
36 Dependence
38 One engaged in Suffix
41 Venerated
42 Abound
46 Tammy of theater
47 Cold-blooded
48 Form a thought
49 Harder to believe
52 Proclamation
54 Old oath
56 Put on cargo
59 "All About ——"
61 Furrow



هكذا مع الجهل

ets Ahead in Playoff, 2-1, fter Fighting With Reds

YORK, Oct. 8 (UPI)— Staub hit a pair of homers the New York Mets to tory over the Cincinnati day in a fight-marred me of the National League nships which nearly a riot and forfeit. Mets, needing only one tory in the best-of-five win the pennant and their second "miracle" years, almost lost the y forfeit in the fifth when an angry Shea crowd turned its wrath Cincinnati's Pete Rose a brawl that cleared nches.

a fiery competitor, off the brawl when he d into Bud Harrelson as shortstop was turning double play to end the As Rose got up he push- relson and the two men exchanging punches bear base.

master of seconds, both had cleared and the two quared off on the infield. fight broke out between Borbon of the Reds and apire of the Mets and it took the umpires nearly five minutes to restore order.

The real trouble, however, started when Rose went to his position in leftfield. The fans in the leftfield mezzanine began hurling debris at Rose and he started throwing some of the things back at them. This only angered the fans more and they started shaking their fists at him and hurling more objects.

Reds manager Sparky Anderson went out to confer with the umpires, pulled his team off the field, and an announcement was made to the fans, warning them that if they persisted in holding up the game it would be forfeited to the Reds.

This failed to quiet them down, however, and Anderson then pulled his team off the field. Charles Feeney, president of the National League, then came out on the field from his box along the first base line to talk with the umpires.

Mets manager Yogi Berra, after conferring with the umpires, assembled Staub, Tom Seaver, Cleon Jones and Willie Mays and the five men walked down the leftfield line to plead with the fans for order.

The fans respected the wishes of their heroes and finally quieted down and the game continued.

The lusty hitting of Staub and the strong pitching of southpaw Jerry Koosman, who allowed just eight hits and struck out nine in a route-going performance, highlighted the Mets' triumph.

Staub, who homered in support of Jon Matlack in the Mets' 5-0 victory yesterday, got New York off to a 1-0 lead with two out in the first inning when he drilled a 400-foot homer over the rightfield fence off southpaw Ross Grimsley.

His second homer came in the second inning off reliever Tom Hall, and it was a three-run shot that capped a five-run inning. It marked the fourth time this year that the red-haired outfielder has hit two homers in a game, but it has only been in the last couple of weeks that he has begun to get back the strength in his right "power" hand that was weakened by off-season surgery.

Staub, who hit 15 homers during the regular season, had four of them in the last five weeks of the campaign.

After Staub's first-inning homer, the Mets quickly ended Grimsley's afternoon with a big rally in the second.

Jerry Grote started the action with a walk and Don Hahn lined a single to right. After Harrelson flied out to right, Koosman reached base safely when his bunt went for a hit as Grimsley slipped on the turf and couldn't field it. Wayne Garrett scored Grote with a sacrifice fly and Millan singled to right to score Harrelson, ending Grimsley's afternoon.

Hall, who had pitched ineffectively in two previous appearances in this series, was again summoned by Anderson, and after getting one strike on Staub, the Mets' outfielder lined a ball off the auxiliary scoreboard in rightfield to clear the bases.

The Reds came back with a pair of runs in the third on a solo homer by Denis Menke, making his first start in the series, and a run-scoring single by Joe Morgan, but that was all they could do off Koosman the rest of the day.

Koosman also helped his cause with a run-scoring single in the third, and the Mets added two more runs in the fourth on a walk to Millan, a double by Jones, an error by rightfielder Andy Kosco and a single by John Milner.

The Mets will throw lefthander George Stone against the Reds tomorrow with lefty Fred Norman going for Cincinnati.

NATIONAL LEAGUE PLAYOFF
Second Game

N. Y.	...	000	100	004	5	7	0
Cinc.	...	000	000	000	0	2	0

Matlack and Grote; Gullett, Carroll (8), Hall (9), Borbon (9) and Bench. L—Gullett.

Rams to Face 49ers On European Screens

PARIS, Oct. 8 (IHT).—The battle of West Coast football teams will be featured on European screens this week as the Los Angeles Rams take on the San Francisco 49ers in the National Football League Game film of the week.

The film, sponsored by American Express and Pan American World Airways, will be shown at the cinema Le Triomphe Thursday at 1 p.m. and in London at the Portman Hotel at noon on Thursday.

Ali to Box Oct. 30

KUALA LAMPUR, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—Former world heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali will stage an exhibition bout here on Oct. 30 during his Far East tour, it has been announced.



United Press International.



United Press International.

OVERPOWERING—The Mets' Felix Millan barrels into Reds' Johnny Bench while scoring run in photo on left and Sal Bando shows his powerful home-run swing above.

Bando's Nervous Energy Helped Wreck Orioles

By Steve Cady

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8 (NYT).—Sal Bando, the Oakland slugger whose two home runs yesterday equaled a playoff record, was so nervous earlier he couldn't sleep.

"I woke up at 7:30 a.m. and I had to get out of the hotel room," said the A's captain after his team had clubbed the Orioles, 6-3, to square the American League series at a game apiece.

Normally, Bando would have slept until at least 9 o'clock. This time, he went downstairs and sat around reading the papers, letting his 17-year-old brother, Chris, in from Cleveland, get some extra sleep.

"It was just nerves," he said. "I knew we had to win this game to stay alive."

Now the A's, not the Orioles, seemed to be in the catbird's seat as the two teams caught planes for the West Coast last night.

Bando, a 29-year-old third baseman, drove in three runs with his homers in the sixth and eighth innings. He should have had another two-run homer in the third.

With Joe Rudi on first, Bando lashed a high drive to left field that appeared on its way out of Memorial Stadium. But Al Bumbry, the 5-foot-8-inch Oriole "hummingbird," leaped and stuck his glove above the seven-foot-high fence to make the catch.

"That just made me more determined," said Bando, sipping a can of soda in the Oakland dressing room. "I told my roommate, Gene Tenace, I was going to hit one next time they won't catch."

He did. It was a rising drive high into the left-field stands in the sixth. This time, Bumbry just stood with his hands on his hips, watching the ball disappear.

Rudi had just put the A's ahead, 2-1, with a leadoff homer to right field. Bando's first blast made it 3-1. Bert Campaneris having set the motif for the four-homer Oakland barrage by crashing Dave McNally's second pitch of the game over the left-center-field fence at the 390-foot mark.

McNally will be 31 later this month, and some of the zing has gone out of his fabled left arm. But he was working effectively, except for the gopher balls.

"I thought Dave threw well," said Bando. "The one Bumbry caught on me was a bad pitch for Dave. But the home runs came on good pitches."

The eighth-inning smash, with Rudi on base, brought groans from some of the Baltimore partisans in the crowd of 48,425. It, too, went high into the left-field stands, putting the A's ahead, 5-1.

Bando said he had his body under perfect control on both homers. "If you go up there and swing from your heels, you'll never hit it," he said. "You have to be under control."

Only two other players have hit two homers in one playoff game since the format was introduced in 1969: Boog Powell of the Orioles and Reggie Jackson of the A's.

Bando, one of the many mustached members of the supposedly unhappy A's, discounted talk of dissension.

Rain Postpones 3d Playoff Game For A's, Orioles

From Wire Dispatches

OAKLAND, Calif., Oct. 8.—The third game of the American League playoffs between the Baltimore Orioles and Oakland A's was postponed because of rain today and rescheduled for tomorrow.

Ken Holtzman, scheduled to go today, remains as the A's starter for tomorrow while Mike Cuellar will go for Baltimore in a battle of left-handers. The postponement, though, may enable the Orioles to toss Jim Palmer *in game No. 4 if it is a do-or-die* contest. Palmer pitched a shutout in the opener of this best-of-five-game series.

Holtzman, a 20-game winner this year, will be followed on the mound Wednesday by another 20-game victor, Vida Blue, who threw only 25 pitches while being quickly bombed out in the opening 6-0 loss. A's manager Dick Williams had said yesterday, "I told him (Blue) when I went out to get him in the first inning that there'd be a fourth game and he'd start it."

Grand Prix Racing

FINAL DRIVERS STANDINGS

	Pts.
1. Jackie Stewart, Scotland	71
2. Emerson Fittipaldi, Brazil	55
3. Ronnie Peterson, Sweden	52
4. *François Cevert, France	47
5. Peter Revson, U.S.	38
6. Denny Hulme, New Zealand	36
7. Carlos Reutemann, Argentina	15
8. James Hunt, Britain	14
9. Jacky Ickx, Belgium	12
10. Jean-Pierre Beltoise, France	9

* Deceased.

Matlack Triumphs

Very Important Ball

By Red Smith

CINNATI, Oct. 8 (NYT).—When Mrs. Marcella Vogel found y through the catacombs of Riverfront Stadium, her son l out of the clubhouse door to meet her. At his side was Vogel, his stepfather.

ngratulations, Jon," Mrs. Vogel said. "May I have your aph?"

his left hand, Jonathan Trumpbour Matlack inscribed her n: "Jon Matlack." In the fielder's glove on his right hand ched a baseball tightly.

u won't let go of that, will you?" his mother said.

is may be the most important ball of my life," Jon Matlack "I struck out Bench with it."

king out the man whose home run had beaten the Mets y was Matlack's concluding flourish in an almost-perfect job hing yesterday, a two-hit shutout that dismissed the Reds, 5-0, rapped up the Cincinnati segment of the National League it playoff with the division champions all square.

don't know whether anybody realizes it," said Tom Seaver, is was a great big game for that young man."

New Start

ver could have added "and for me," for he had been understably depressed about his 2-1 defeat of the day before. Now he himself at a table playing solitaire lefthanded while he ate beans and mystery-meat from a paper plate.

s a big lift emotionally and every way," he said. "Especially at we're going back to our own park. At oh and two we would been in deep trouble. Now we start all over again. True, I'm out personally until the fifth game but you've got to play them one ime, especially in a short series."

visiting clubhouse held the quietest, hungriest gaggle of rs this side of a Trappist monastery. Jerry Koosman, pitcher or the third game, sat at another table finishing up the pitchsh chart he had kept on Matlack's work. "Two hits," he said ody in particular. "Right?" He penciled totals on the bottom d stood up with a sudden whoop.

Nice goin', everybody!" Striding past Wayne Garrett's he reached out a paw to scrub the third baseman's red haircut. going Wayne. Bud! Way to go, Don!"

about the carpeted room, players ate silently.

Good Games

is may or may not have been the year's last baseball for nati. If it was, if the Reds don't make it into the World Series, ientele here on the Ohio can't complain about being shorted, for baseball can't offer finer entertainment than the games urday and Sunday. In the first, Seaver and the Mets held a until Pete Rose tied the score with a home run in the eighth ench won with another in the ninth. In the second, Rusty put Matlack ahead with a home run and the young man ted his 1-0 lead magnificently until his accomplices broke loose r runs in the ninth.

at inning may have saved the New York batters from a million- suit for non-support, for in 17 earlier innings they had made five hits. Their total for the Cincinnati operation is now 10 Matlack isn't complaining, though. He said the one-run cushion gave him in the fourth meant a lot more than the four runs finish.

ou pitched the ninth as though you couldn't wait to get out re," he was told.

have learned," he said, "that when you've got it going it's best fool around."

dy Kosco, an outfielder who has traveled to many cities but Cooperstown, N.Y., was the only man to hit Matlack and he did it getting a walk and two singles to left.

haven't figured him out yet," Matlack said. "I haven't seen h of him, but he's big and strong."

6-foot-3 and 205 pounds, Matlack, 23, is strong, too, but he feel that way yesterday. Before he had thrown a ball in he felt physically drained, probably—he said—because of is strain.

you could arrange to be physically drained at all times," he was it would be very good for the Mets."

The Scoreboard

NIS—At Fort Worth, Texas, Eddie cored his third upset of the tourdowning No. 2 seed Brian Gottfried, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4, to win the $50,000 Colonial tennis championship. . . . the No. 7 seed, moved into the y upsetting top-seeded John Newcombe of Australia and No. 3 seed Ilie ner of America.

...schee, Jim Connors defeated fel- erican Marty Riessen, 6-1, 6-4, to win the singles final in the Quebec Open. Riessen and Cohen lost in the doubles final, 2-6, Drew McMillan of South Africa Carmichael, an Australian now in France.

...genta, Ariz., Billie Jean King d Nancy Gunter, 6-1, 6-3, to win 000 first prize in the Phoenix nent.

K CAR RACING—At Charlotte, ile Yarborough set a track record abbed a rich purse when he beat Petty by two seconds to win h annual National 500. The last as turned into a high-speed o-wheel duel between Yarbor- Chevrolet and Petty's Dodge at of better than 154 miles an hour at greasy track.

blond, stocky driver from Timle, S.C., turned in an average of 145.340 mph and eclipsed the k record of 142.358 set in the ord 500. Yarborough, who has n 13 superspeedway events, col- $41,300 in prize money—$17,000 st and $24,300 for leading 328 he total purse was $168,895. Petty pocketed $9,000 for his secce finish.

ROUGHBRED RACING—At New Bundler closed fast to win the Frizette Stakes for 2-year-old at Belmont Park as favored Picture ran out of the money. her first stakes victory, Bundler from third on the backstretch by a half length over Chris in the mile race. I'm A Pleasure tallied from last in the field of 14 to finish a neck farther back in third. Talking Picture, winner of her last four starts in stakes and generally regarded as the top 2-year-old filly in the country, passed tired horses in the stretch to finish three lengths farther back in fifth.

Bundler, a chestnut daughter of Raise A Native-Royal Bund and ridden by Jacinto Vasquez, was clocked in 1:35 2/5 and earned the winner's share of $72,650 for her fifth victory in 10 starts.

Inmates Show Speed Leaving A Men's Room

CHARLOTTE, N.C., Oct. 8 (AP).—Three spectators at the National 500 stock car race here made a quick pit stop and then started on a run of their own.

The trio was among 12 honor inmates from a Raleigh prison attending the race as guests of the speedway. They left for the men's room and never returned, officials said.

Officers said the three were in civilian clothes, making them difficult to find in a crowd of 80,000.

Tarkenton Has Good Day

Cowboys Have Goal in 'Skins' Game—Revenge

By Kenneth Denlinger

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (WP).—The Washington Redskins halted the Dallas Cowboys' six-year divisional dominance last season, then salted the wound with a decisive victory in the National Conference playoffs. That has weighed heavily on the Cowboys; their chance for revenge comes tonight in RFK Stadium.

Quarterback Roger Staubach admits the Cowboys have looked forward to this collision for months, and victory is ever more important to the Redskins, because they would fall two games behind unbeaten Dallas in the NFC East with a loss.

Washington will be attacking the second stingiest defense in the conference with Sonny Jurgensen's right arm and a running attack that has yet to display any of its gaudy preseason promise.

Even during the exhibitions the Redskin stable of runners was being saluted as the finest in the National Football League. There was Larry Brown, most valuable player in the league, who had gained more than 4,000 yards in four years, and his faithful blocker, Charley Harraway.

In reserve were Duane Thomas, who helped the Cowboys to a Super Bowl title two years ago, swift Herb Mul-key and steady Moses Denson, Bob Brunet and Mike Hull.

Help Up Front

But Brown has gained just 130 yards in 56 tries. Thomas often has seemed indifferent when allowed to play. Mul-key has been confined to returning punts and kickoffs. Denson and Brunet will be able to play on the special teams despite a broken wrist.

Significantly, perhaps, injuries that have bothered blockers Paul Laaveg, Len Hauss and Walter Rock apparently are mended—at least enough for coach George Allen to predict "a vastly improved" running game after a workout last night in the stadium.

"I wouldn't think it will be a high-scoring game," Allen added. "I feel three touchdowns and a field goal should be sufficient."

Still, Jurgensen is expected to be giving his 39-year-old arms lots of action.

Jurgensen came out pitching last week against the Eagles in Philadelphia, his first start since suffering a torn achilles tendon 11 months earlier. He completed 16 of 29 passes and had five strikes dropped.

The pattern in Jurgensen's full-game relief of Bill Kilmer was to tease the Eagles with sideline throws to split end Charley Taylor and flanker Roy Jefferson, then hit tight end Alvin Reed for long gainers. Reed produced 73 yards with three catches.

Defensively, when the Redskins have played well they have beaten the Chargers and Eagles. When they played horribly, they fell to the St. Louis Cardinals.

Ground Work

The defense has seemed vulnerable to a scrambler, and Staubach—despite being embarrassed by the Redskins in the NFC title game—is among the most nimble.

With 59 yards on 13 runs, Staubach would be the second most productive runner were he a Redskin. But he has Calvin Hill, leading rusher in the NFC with 285 yards, Robert Newhouse and Walt Garrison to handle the ground work.

So, following the advice of coach Tom Landry—and his own experience since missing most of last year with a shoulder injury suffered during a run—Staubach has remained mostly in the pocket this year.

In victories over Chicago, New Orleans and St. Louis, Staubach has completed 61 percent of his 59 passes, with 13 of those successes going to halfback Hill and seven to rookie tight end Billy Joe Dupree.

In the field goal department, the Redskins' Curt Knight has been consistently erratic, with seven misses in 10 kicks. All the misses have been from outside the 30-yard line, though, with three from outside the 40 and one from beyond the 50.

His counterpart, Toni Fritsch, has made four of his five tries, the lone miss being a 36-yarder that was blocked.

Jurgensen has played several memorable games against the Cowboys and he is certain to test whether left cornerback Charlie Waters remains beatable.

Landry has indicated he would not hesitate to use Craig Morton, who has completed eight of 10 passes during the regular season, if Staubach falters. Allen benched Kilmer last week because he said the Redskins needed a thrower. Still, Kilmer remained the second-ranked passer in the NFC this week.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
East						
Miami	3	1	0	.750	103	51
Buffalo	3	1	0	.750	74	60
N.Y. Jets	1	3	0	.250	51	73
New England	1	3	0	.250	67	101
Baltimore	1	3	0	.250	54	93
Central						
Pittsburgh	4	0	0	1.000	121	41
Cleveland	3	1	0	.750	55	57
Cincinnati	2	2	0	.500	64	68
Houston	0	4	0	.000	57	125
West						
Kansas City	3	1	0	.750	55	47
Oakland	2	2	0	.500	43	57
Denver	1	3	0	.250	90	95
San Diego	1	3	0	.250	68	103

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
East						
Dallas	3	0	0	1.000	105	30
Washington	2	1	0	.667	93	41
St. Louis	2	2	0	.500	88	112
N.Y. Giants	1	2	1	.375	81	65
Philadelphia	0	2	1	.125	79	112
Central						
Minnesota	4	0	0	1.000	80	41
Green Bay	2	1	1	.714	53	45
Detroit	1	2	1	.375	62	66
Chicago	1	2	0	.250	79	77
West						
Los Angeles	4	0	0	1.000	125	59
San Francisco	2	2	0	.500	82	104
Atlanta	1	3	0	.250	77	82
New Orleans	1	3	0	.250	41	132

Sunday's Games

Miami 31, N.Y. Jets 3.
New England 24, Baltimore 16.
Cleveland 17, Cincinnati 10.
Buffalo 27, Philadelphia 26.
San Francisco 13, Atlanta 9.
Pittsburgh 38, San Diego 21.
Green Bay 16, N.Y. Giants 14.
Oakland 17, St. Louis 10.
Kansas City 16, Denver 14.
Los Angeles 31, Houston 26.
New Orleans 21, Chicago 16.
Minnesota 23, Detroit 9.

Monday's Game

Dallas at Washington.

Nicklaus 62 Shows Who Owns Course

By Lincoln A. Werden

KINGS MILLS, Ohio, Oct. 8 (NYT).—Jack Nicklaus may be only part-owner and codesigner but after his 9-under-par 62 yesterday, his fellow golfers were ready to concede the course belonged to him. In a round that equaled his career low in competition in the United States, Jack swept to a nine-stroke lead on a 54-hole aggregate of 199 in the $125,000 Ohio-Kings Island Open.

Nicklaus had 10 birdies, seven pars and one bogey that left him 14 under par with 18 holes to go as he accumulated the widest three-round margin on the tour this year.

John Lister of Timaru, New Zealand, was second after a 67 for 208 while Lee Trevino, after a 69, had 209. Tom Weiskopf, the British Open champion, who is considered Jack's principal rival these days, closed with birdies on the last two holes for a 70 to tie at 210 with Rod Curl, a member of the Wintu Indian tribe.

"The 62 was fantastic," said Weiskopf, who with J.C. Snead (211) was paired with Nicklaus, "because this is not an easy course and every putt of his was dead center. He never made any that hit the side of the cup. He played great but as a competitor it wasn't much fun for me to watch."

Despite the superlative score, Nicklaus declared he hit "two bad shots. Once when I slipped at the ninth, then hooked the drive to the side of the hill and the second at the 17th where my No. 3 iron went to the right." From the scoring standpoint, however, the only damage was at the 17th, where Nicklaus carded a bogey five, but he saved a par despite his error at the ninth.

Under overcast skies Nicklaus had 12 putts on the front nine of this new 6,915-yard layout and 14 on the other half. Although Lister went out in 32 he did not gain ground. Nicklaus, playing back of him on the course, took 30 for this same stretch that included six birdies. Nicklaus's only pars on the first nine came at the second, eighth and ninth where putts for birdies hung on the lip of the cup at two of these greens.

"My main objective tomorrow is to win the tournament rather than to set any record," said Nicklaus.

"It's a million to one for anyone to catch Jack, however," said Weiskopf.

THIRD-ROUND LEADERS

Jack Nicklaus	68-69-62—199
John Lister	72-69-67—208
Lee Trevino	72-68-69—209
Rod Curl	69-71-70—210
Tom Weiskopf	70-70-70—210
J C. Snead	71-70-70—211
Tom Watson	71-71-70—212
Andy North	74-69-70—213
Mike McCullough	73-73-68—213
Bik Massengale	74-73-67—214
Bob Wynn	71-73-70—214
Tom Kite	70-72-72—214
Bob E. Smith	74-70-70—214
Mike Hill	71-73-70—214
Gary Grob	70-75-69—214

Rheingold Escapes the Crowd, Others Are Lost in Arc Race

PARIS, Oct. 8 (IHT).—There were 27 horses flooding the walking ring before yesterday's Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe at Longchamp and at least as many owners, plus a crowd of others who didn't belong there. Some of the horses shouldn't have been in the paddock area, either, but then again, 100-to-1 shots help make horse racing.

Once the race began, it became a two-horse affair with the animal which was supposed to win, Allez France, finishing second and Rheingold, the third choice, winning. Earlier this week, Allez France's jockey, Yves St. Martin, had said that most of the horses didn't deserve to be in this prestigious race and that all they could do was be in the way.

It didn't work out that way and the best horse won yesterday. Even St. Martin said Rheingold, ridden by Lester Piggott, "could not be beaten" on this particular day, and that Allez France had no excuses.

Dahlia, the fourth choice in the betting, was a victim of the big field because she drew the 18 post and, without early speed, became lost in the pack and finished next to last. The Nelson Bunker Hunt filly will face a smaller field in the Washington, D.C., International, and will do better than 26th.

Rheingold's owner, former concert violinist Henry R.K. Zeisel, said his horse would not go to Washington, but may race again this year in England, and may race again next year as a 5-year-old. He said Rheingold would definitely come to France again "because he hasn't lost here. The French air gives him wings." He may need them next year if another 27 horses go.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

Oct. 8, 1973

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	$9.97
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$9.60
(w) Amitalia Fund	$8.54
AMINCOR BANQUE S.A.:	
— (d) Globvalor	SF71.50
(w) Andrea Equity	Can.$5.53
(w) Apollo(Tempus) Iss.pr.	SF101.87
(i) Apollo Fund S.A.	$89.76
(w) Aries Fund	$34.14
(w) Asea Corporation	DM11.97
(w) Austral. Trust S.A.	$9.15
(w) Austral'n Selection Fd.	$6.10
AUSTRALIAN INV. MGT. CORP.:	
— (w) Fd of Austral.($U.S.)	$2.78
— (w) Fd.Austral.Sterling	Aus.$2.93
— (w) Prop. Bonds Aust.	Aus.$1.26
— (w) — — Int'l Ltd.	Aus.$8.60
BAER, Julius & Co.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF941.35
— (d) Conbar	SF909.00
— (d) Grobar	SF778.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF1,004.00
BARCLAYTRUST FRONTIER:	
— (w) BtF Growth Fund	$6.64
— (w) BtF Japan Fund	$11.34
— (w) BtF Trust S.A.	$11.16
— (w) BtF Income Fund	$9.59
(w) Broad & Wall Fd. Int'l.	$49.58
(w) Browninvest	$19.98
(r) Cal. Land & Constr.	$19.42
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	Can.$15.28
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	Can.$5.54
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l.	$13.62
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$11.68
(d) Capital Reinvest.	LF982
(d) Caribico N.V. "C" Sh.	$114.15
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$364.17
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs.	$8.35
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs.	$12.14
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$8.23
(r) Convert. Sec. N.V.	$803.79
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	$93.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l.	SF93.50
CREDIT SUISSE:	
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF160.35
— (d) Intervalor	SF93.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF270.23
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$6.05
(w) D.G.C.	$58.65
(d) Delta Invest Fund	$10.85
(d) Delta Multifunds	$10.27
(w) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 9,288
DREYFUS GROUP:	
— (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	$11.94
— (w) Dr.Interct.Inv.Fd.	$12.14
— (w) Dr.Offsh.Deb.Prem.	—
(w) Europe Obligations	LF1.023
(d) Eurgnion	$51.30
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	$8.53
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Equities	$12.86
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$21.62
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$24.40
— (d) Fidelity World Fd.	$10.97
(d) Fiduciam	SF1,122
(d) Finance Units	$10.81
(w) First/Fund	$13.26
FIRST INVESTORS:	
— (w) American Trust	$4.15
— (w) Int'l Min. Petr. Fd.	$9.41
— (i) Austl.Ld&Prop Fd.	Bah.$11.87
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$34.21
(d) First Security Cap Fd.	$89.19
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$85.25
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$22.63
(w) Ponseles Issue Pr.	SF2,586
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF104.59
(d) Fondital	$13.43
(d) Fund of Nations	$8.47
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$7.72
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	Berm.$22.43
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	Berm.$6.79
(w) Guardian Gr.Fd.Int'l.	$8.49
(w) Hausmann Holdgs NV	$4,846
(w) Hedged Investors	$11.665
(i) H.O.T.T./Hobet	$29.59
(d) ICOFUND	$11.59
(w) INGROW	$22.86
(d) Interfis	SF384.85
(d) Interfund S.A.	$12.29
(d) Intermitalia	Lire 9,277
(w) Intermarket Fund	$107.77
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$22.54
(r) Int'l Invest. Network	$10.94
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd.	Can $5.12
(r) Invest. Atlantique	$48.19
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$11.47
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$11.09
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$14.93
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$50.64
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$14.56
JARDINE FLEMING	
— (r) Jardine East. Trust	$70.38
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$42.82
— (r) Jardine Selection NV	$18.01
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1.675
(w) Keyfund	$8.00
(w) Kleinwort Benson(Int'l	$11.99
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.F.	$19.29
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold	$21.25
LLOYDS & BOLSA-TYNDALL:	
+ (r) L&B-T 3-way Fd.Ltd	£1.025
+ (w) L&B-T Mulit-wayFd.	SF502.5
+ (w) L&B-T Income Fund	SF501.5
(w) Luxfond	$23.30
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$12.63
(d) Newwirth Int'l Fund	$4.90
(d) Newwirth Inv. Fund	$5.83
(w) N.A.M.P.	$94.56
(w) Nippon Fund	$31.62
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$6.57
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$13.78
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc.	$2,171
(r) Pegasus Intern'l.	$7.17
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,987
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF5,302
(d) Rentinvest	LF953
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$2.15
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$12.57
— (d) Global Fund	$6.74
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF65.75
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V.	$5.68
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.54
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$7.22
— (d) Share Realty	$14.07
— (w) Shareholders Excal.	$7.26
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$6.21
— (d) Harbor Fund	$7.83
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	$18.16
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF5.16
— (d) I.T.F.	$8.76
(w) SMB I	DM98.10
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parlon Sw. R. Est.	SF1,480.50
— (r) Securavia	$1,218.60
(w) Stanhope Transat. Fd.	$12.77
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd.	$190.47
(w) Star Fund	$7.54
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.	$7.42
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF417.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF97.75
— (d) Universal Fund	SF114.42
(r) Trient Global Fund	$12.42
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold (Sea.)	$27.49
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. NV	$37.67
(w) Tokyo Valor	$14.75
(w) Transpacific Fund	$17.50
TYNDALL GROUP:	
+ (r) Overseas Fund	$7.54
+ (r) Do Accumulation	$1.30
+ (r) Overseas (Stg) Ltd.	£12.90
+ (r) Do Accumulation	£15.15
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF53.00
— (d) Bond Invest	SF90.50
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF95.75
— (d) Eurit Europ Sh	SF150.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF109.00
— (d) Globinvest	SF50.50
— (d) Pacific-Invest	SF79.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF147.50
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh	SF241.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF178.50
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM18.69
— (d) Europafonds	DM38.05
— (d) Unifonds	DM21.05
— (d) Unirenta	DM14.50
— (d) Unispecial I	DM89.50
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$2.27
(d) U S Trust Invest. Fd.	$18.71
(w) Universal Sav Equity	Can.$8.16
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$6.26
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,462.33
(w) West. Frontierery N.V.	$1,640.47
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$648.25
(w) Worldwide Securities	$41.75
(w) Worldwide Spacial	$3,927.54

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; † - New, NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxemburg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; s — asked.

Art Buchwald

Vice-President Wanted

WASHINGTON—Although President Nixon denied it at his press conference, the White House does have contingency plans in case Vice-President Agnew resigns.

The search for another vice-president is going on quietly, and no stone is being left unturned to find the best man for the job.


Buchwald

The head of an executive employment agency in Washington told me he received a call from someone in the White House just last week.

The aide said, "We're looking for a vice-president of the United States. Do you have anyone on your rolls that we might interview?"

The agency boss said, "No, we don't have anyone listed who is looking for that kind of job. What does the vice-president do?"

"He doesn't do *anything*."

"Oh, that makes it rather difficult," the agency head said. "Does he have to know shorthand and typing?"

"No, he gets a secretary with the job, also his own staff, a limousine and the use of an Air Force plane. It also pays quite well."

* * *

"Let me go through my files. I have someone here. He was the vice-president of a large insurance company and ran the claims department. It says here he was indispensable to the company, and the president wouldn't make any important decisions without checking with the vice-president."

The White House aide said, "I'm afraid he would be overqualified for the job. Look, don't you have someone who is very presentable, likes to play golf, can make fund-raising speeches and won't bug anyone because he has nothing to do?"

"I'll check. Wait a minute. This may be the person you're looking for. He's 49 years old, very good looking, is a fantastic speaker, a great athlete and is a nut about leisure time."

"That sounds pretty good. Where is he?"

"Well, he was indicted in some building scandal in St. Louis, but he'll be available right after his trial."

"No," said the White House aide, "on second thought I don't think he's the person we have in mind."

"I have a card on another executive here. He's now working for an oil company but wants to improve himself. He's a very attractive fellow, active in his church, involved with community affairs, has a lovely wife and is a lawyer by profession."

* * *

"He sounds good," the White House aide said.

"He also *serves on the board* of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

"Oops! Who else have you got?"

"I don't know. Most of the people registered with us are very talented. I'm not sure they would be interested in a job that didn't have any responsibility. Say, wait a minute, there was a woman who came in the other day and . . ."

"Forget it," the White House aide said.

"I tell you what I'll do," the agency head said. "I'll start scouting around and see if I can find anyone with the qualifications you have in mind. I'm sure we can find someone to fill the job. Is there any chance for advancement?"

"You can tell your clients that if the person keeps his nose clean and doesn't bug anyone in the White House, he could move up to president of the United States in 1976."

"Say, I might even be interested in the job myself," the agency man said.

"What's your name?" the White House aide asked.

"Dean—John Dean, but I'm no relation to the one who . . ."

The White House aide slammed down the phone.

War's Relics in Japan

TOKYO, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—Unexploded American bombs from World War II have been found in at least 177 places in Japan, the government has announced, but it said that enough funds were available to remove them.

Swedish Nation Heir to King's Art Objects

By Wilfrid Fleisher

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 8 (IHT).—King Gustaf VI Adolf reportedly willed his renowned collection of Chinese antiquities to the state-owned Far East Museum in Stockholm, which will be enlarged to house it.

The collection, consisting of more than 2,600 items ranging over a period of 3,000 years, is said to be the most comprehensive collection of Chinese art in private ownership, and possibly the most extensive aside from the Chinese imperial collection in Taipei, Taiwan. It includes bronzes, jades, ceramics, ivory, enamelware, lacquer and rhinoceros-horn libation cups, affording a panorama of Chinese art from the Shang (1700 BC) to Chien-lung period (18th century).

The donation does not exclude the possibility of a few individual gifts to members of the royal family, in particular to two of the late king's granddaughters who shared his interest in art—the 30-year-old Princess Christina, who accompanied the king on several of his archaeological expeditions in Italy, and Queen Margarethe of Denmark, who has a small Chinese collection of her own. But Dr. Bo Gyllensvärd, head of the Far East Museum and keeper of the late king's collection, states that it was the king's desire to preserve the bulk of his collection intact.

The Far East Museum, opened here in 1963, is a small museum which prides itself on the high quality of its exhibits and its intimate atmosphere. The problem, now under study by a special commission, is how to enlarge it without losing its character.

The museum is housed in a century-old military barrack of which only the massive outer walls remain, while the interior has been completely remodeled and fitted with modern showcases and lighting. The renovation was carried out under the personal supervision of the late king.

An adjoining barrack is available and can be converted to accommodate at least a part of the king's collection, while shelters, built in the rock under the present museum during World War II, can serve to store the remainder of the collection and can even be used for display.

King Gustaf was an avid collector for upwards of 65 years. His first purchase, in 1907, was a *famille rose* plate of the Chien-lung period (1736-96), but he took a long leap backwards when, as crown prince, he made a trip to Japan, Korea and China in 1926.

In China, he met Orvar Karlbeck, a Swedish railway engineer, who had amassed a collection of 700 early Chinese bronzes. The then crown prince bought the entire collection outright and it became the basis for the now famous collection of bronzes he has shared with the Far East Museum, considered one of the finest outside of the Far East.

From then on, the king moved forward again to archaic jades, Tang pottery, Sung and Ming ceramics, and finally, within recent years, he rounded off his collection with lacquers, rhinoceros horns, enamels, and wood carvings from Ming to Chien-lung.

Most of the objects in the king's collection were purchased from London dealers, among whom he was a familiar figure, but he was also the recipient of gifts from collector friends. The largest gift was a collection of over 200 early pieces (bronzes, jades and ceramics) willed to him by an *American, Margo Holmes of New York.* Their friendship lasted more than 50 years; she was a guest at the royal palace in Stockholm shortly before her death in 1967.

The king was not merely a collector on a grand scale, but an expert on Chinese art in his own right. He enjoyed meeting museum curators and collectors and discussing art objects with them. These talks could last for hours and he was so intense that any other subject of conversation was virtually excluded. The king listened *patiently and appreciated the opinions* of others, as they valued his.

When the king first showed me his jade collection in his apartment in the royal palace here, he stopped in front of a cabinet containing a score of early jade animal carvings and said he believed that a couple of them were "doubtful" specimens. And he asked: "What do you think?"

I was hesitant to criticize what might turn out to be one of the king's favorites, and we discussed the clearly noncontroversial specimens first. When there were only three or four left, I told the king that I had a jade animal in my collection, similar to one of them, with an opaque surface deeply encrusted, and which I considered was not genuine. This happened to be one of the two doubtful pieces and if the king had been testing me, he seemed satisfied.

The king encouraged and stimulated other collectors and as far back as the *1920s organized the China Club, a group of* a dozen Swedish collectors who met at intervals to discuss and compare their acquisitions. They included the late Carl Kempe, whose collection at Ekelsund, near Stockholm, is now in a museum, and the late Johannes Hellner, whose collection was a celebrated one in the 1930s. The 90-year-old monarch was the last survivor of this exclusive group.


The late King Gustaf VI Adolf and Bo Gyllensvärd at museum.

PEOPLE: *The Ins and Outs of Washington Social Life*

The 1974 edition of the Washington social list—known as the Green Book and not to be confused with the Social Register (Washington doesn't have one)—is out. And so are Tricia Nixon Cox and John W. Dean 3d. Mrs. Cox was dropped because she now lives in New York. Mr. Dean is out for the obvious reasons—along with a host of other Watergate figures. Among the ins: Henry A. Kissinger, Clifton Daniel and his wife Margaret Truman Daniel—Daniel now heads the Washington bureau of The New York Times.

The Green Book publisher, Carolyn Hagner Shaw, never had any intention of dropping Vice-President Spiro Agnew or President Richard Nixon despite, as some Washington residents put it, "unpleasant notoriety,"—which was the *rumored reason for* dropping the John Mitchells. "After all, they are the two ranking men in the country," Mrs. Shaw told the Associated Press. "This is one time when the regular rule doesn't follow. They have not been proved guilty. I assure you the board wouldn't take either off unless convicted or impeached."

The new list includes a few Chinese from the embassy, a few prominent Jews and what Mrs. Shaw calls "a sprinkling of blacks. There was quite an explosion last year when we added blacks for the first time. The ones chosen by the board were very high in civic affairs and of very fine family background."

* * *

Egil Krogh, former presidential aide who directed the White House Plumbers unit and former member of the Green Book set, won the 2-mile race Saturday during national jogging day events in Washington, D.C. He finished the race around the Ellipse behind the White House in 11 minutes 30 seconds. Well behind him was 70-year-old Sen. Strom Thurmond, R., S.C., who ran the course in 18 minutes. Krogh has been indicted in Los Angeles on charges related to the burglary of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office.

* * *

The governor of Badajoz province in Spain stepped in this weekend and forbade the scheduled debut of Spain's female matador, Maria de Los Angeles Hernandez, 34, at a charity fight Sunday in Higuera Le Real. The governor invoked the law, from the end of the Spanish War, which says that women allowed to fight bulls only horseback. At any rate, "I had gotten the necessary rights," said Mayor Angel E. Alvarez, pointing out the organizers never sent any and none of the five male fighters showed up. "I think were just trying to take vantage of us."

* * *

John Blythe Barrymore, 17th member of his family into the acting profession soon be seen in "Around," movie. The 19-year-old John Barrymore jr. and Cara Williams was signed film by the producer and David Carradine, while actor John Carradine, an late John Barrymore jr. close friends. Young Barr says that "in a sense the hurts me because my fat lot of times did not show films. But people seem ed when they find out am. I intend to do a work."

* * *

British actor Peter Finch of "Sunday, Bloody Sunday nounced Monday that h marry Eletha Barrett in Nov. 1. It will be the thir riage for Finch, 57. Mis rett, 30, from Jamaica, is Finch's companion for years. They have a da Diane, aged 3.

—SAMUEL RIS


John W. Dean 3d

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